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GROMYKO ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

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["Speech by Andrey Gromyko"--TASS headline; bracketed elements and upper case passages are taken from apparent text published in Moscow PRAVDA of 27 May]

[Text] New York, May 26, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko addressed today the plenary meeting of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly. He said:

Esteemed Comrade President, Esteemed Delegates, there is now no more important and topical problem in international politics than that which drew to this hall representatives of 149 states of the world. The task put forward by the whole course of developments in the world is to halt the arms race and achieve real disarmament. Its settlement concerns the destiny of every human being on earth. [last sentence omitted]

The disarmament problem is by right in the focus of attention of the organisation of the United Nations, as the main demand of the U.N. Charter "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war" means in the first place, particularly in the present conditions, the striving for curbing the arms race. And this is also seen from the convocation of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Undeviatingly following its principled line on disarmament issues, the Soviet Union has come to this session firmly resolved to contribute to its success. It will meet the hopes placed on it by the peace-loving peoples and states if it helps bring closer an end to the arms race, bring closer disarmament. The crux of the whole problem is, in our profound conviction, in passing over from good wishes and maybe useful but little binding recommendations that are vague in practical terms, to concrete, I stress, precisely concrete steps along this main road of world politics--to a lasting peace.

It was already as far as half a century ago that the founder of the Soviet state V.I. Lenin said, speaking on the abundance of pacifist phrases and by far lesser readiness of some states to take effective actions for the substantiation of peace: "On this and on similar questions we should like to see a minimum of general assurances, solemn promises and grandiloquent formulas and the greatest possible number of the simplest and most obvious decisions and measures that would certainly lead to peace if not to the complete elimination of the war danger."

Alarm must be sounded because military preparations in the world are assuming too dangerous a character. The states have already stockpiled in their arsenals such a potential of destruction that if it is put into action, the very life of the human being in the world will be called in question. Isn't that the limit? But meanwhile, this potential is further growing.

Expressing the essence of the present situation in the world, Leonid Brezhnev said on the days of the celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: "International relations are now at a crossroads, as it were, which could lead either to a growth of trust and cooperation, or else to a growth of mutual fears, suspicion, and arms stockpiles; a crossroads leading, ultimately, either to lasting peace or, at best, to balancing on the brink of war. Detente offers the opportunity of choosing the road of peace. To miss this opportunity would be a crime. The most important, the most pressing task now is to halt the arms race which has engulfed the world."

It is necessary to realize the grim truth: If we let the moment pass, a line can be reached in some, very important for that matter directions, beyond which the possibility will be lost in general of concluding appropriate agreements. And it is clear why--some types of weapons being developed simply defy reciprocal control of their number or qualitative characteristics.

Progress of science and technology, which is called upon to serve solely the benefit of people, regrettably transforms in no small measure into the creation of ever new means of destruction. The rate of their emergence considerably outstrips the rate of international negotiations on the limitation of arms. Hardly an agreement, in addition of a limited character, is reached on some type of weapon, as two-three new ones even more sophisticated and dangerous immediately appear. [last two sentences omitted]

And what can be said about the enormous material and intellectual resources of mankind spent so unproductively--on the creation of means of destruction. More than one billion dollars a day are spent on arms, a person with normal imagination cannot even comprehend this figure! How much accelerated would be the advancement of peoples along the road of socio-economic progress if they did not have to shoulder the cast-iron dumb-bells of the enormous military spendings.

We have witnessed a sharp growth of the acuteness of such problems of the whole mankind as the supply of people with food, medical aid, housing and the supply of industry with raw materials and power. Man's natural environment on our planet may find itself in danger, real danger. If the resolution of such problems is put off, this may only aggravate the situation. But meanwhile the Moloch of armaments continues grinding the funds necessary for it.

From whatever side you may look at it--mankind has closely approached the choice: of either halting and then reversing the arms race, of stopping this madness imposed on mankind and thus ensuring a reliable peace and the possibility of resolving problems of economic development, or allowing the machine of material preparation of war to continue picking up speed, taking from, to be more precise, robbing the peoples of their national wealth, pushing the world to a disaster.

It is quite clear what choice is made by peoples. Look at the tables of voting at the United Nations Organization, a mirror of world politics of its kind, which may not always be a precise one. Decisions in favour of peace, detente and disarmament are taken by an overwhelming majority of the countries.

But why then the arms race continues spiralling? The answer can be only one. The whole thing is the policy of quite definite states, which heed neither the will of the peoples, nor the decisions of the United Nations Organization, even if they join in them.

On the same days, when the U.N. special session on disarmament will continue its work, another session, that of the NATO Council, is to be held not far away from here. Represented at it will be a number of states, on behalf of which speeches are made here in favour of disarmament. But what questions are on the agenda of the NATO session? No secret is made of it--a further buildup of military preparations with a prospect for the eighties.

One cannot help asking what these states are planning, what are they putting into their policy--a continuation of the arms race or a possibility of disarmament.

Hence it follows that some governments show inconsistency, yield to the pressure of the circles which have linked their destiny with military production and fabulous profits they derive from the manufacture of arms. And in order to stupify people and to whip up the arms race, they deliberately create myths, or at least spread the old ones like the "Soviet military threat". Every unbiased man knows that when the Soviet people fought, it was forced to repell the aggressors, wars were imposed on the Soviet Union. It has never unleashed and will never unleash wars.

It was claimed from this rostrum, with some special implication, that Soviet missiles named in the West SS-20 are trained not in some set direction, but can turn towards all parts of the world. In other words, the far-fetched argument has been used in order to muddle the matter with references to the same invented "Soviet threat." But what about the U.S. missile-nuclear weapons, cannot they turn and clearly in what direction first of all, to say nothing of the question of why they are in Europe in general?

Many have probably observed here that representatives of some countries had difficulties in general in pronouncing the word "disarmament." But they willingly speak about control. Control of what? Of arms. They precisely say so: of arms. But it is possible to increase five-fold the volume of arms in the world compared with the present level even under control. But is this a way to peace? It is apt to recall that the special session has been convened not for whipping up the arms race, but for disarmament. Therefore, the causes of the continuing arms race are well-known to us, and I believe, not only to us.

We sensibly realize all the complexities, all the obstacles in the way to disarmament. But nevertheless, our party, our state, the socialist community are resolute opponents of the sentiments of hopelessness. Changing the state of things is within the power of the peoples, states and responsible governments if we set to work as they say in a real way, instead of pursuing a policy of deception of peoples.

No small experience has already been accumulated in curbing the growth of arms on a number of sections. It became possible through bilateral and multi-lateral agreements, and there are more than twenty of them, to shut off some channels for the proliferation of mass destruction weapons and narrow others. Is not it seen from the treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. It means that further advances can be made from the positions won.

Serious efforts for the limitation of arms are favoured by the political climate, which has taken shape in the world, and which for all of its ups and downs and fluctuations has for a number of years now been characterised by the prevalence of detente. This has never before been the case in the history of mutual relations between the two world social systems. A certain level of international trust has been created, although it may be still insufficient. A powerful impetus to all these processes has been given by the recent talks between Leonid Brezhnev and the FRG leaders.

It is necessary to use one hundred per cent the favourable conditions that have taken shape. Political detente shall blend with military detente. Otherwise the positive things that have been won due to persistent efforts of many years by many peoples and states are running the risk of being thrown back.

If it is to be recognized that there is no sane alternative to the policy of detente, and this is precisely so, it is also correct to say that there is no sane alternative to disarmament.

There is one more aspect favourable for detente. The present realities are such that there is an approximate balance, parity in the military field sufficient for ensuring defence. And this is recognized by both sides. But the present balance of military power is somewhere at the level of Mont Blanc.

Things are going in such a direction that it may reach an even greater height. Halting the buildup of arms and then reducing their level without violating the balance of forces that has taken shape and consequently without detriment to the security of anyone--is the possibility which can be missed under no circumstances.

The delegation of the USSR can say in all certainty on behalf of the Soviet Union: If other states are ready for disarmament, we will not be found wanting. We do not pursue the aim of achieving military supremacy. There is not a single problem that our country would intent to resolve in a military way. And we see the security of our state and international peace on the whole through curbing the arms race, through agreements on disarmament, fair agreements taking into consideration in equal measure the interests of all the contracting parties.

We do not claim for receiving at once exhaustive answers to all questions, which crop up around such a no easy [difficult] and expanded problem as disarmament. But we have our own clear idea to this score. The demand of disarmament is inscribed on the banner of our socialist state since the time when this banner was hoisted high aloft over the world. Concrete initiatives in this field have been tested in the course of the long struggle for disarmament waged by the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist states. The limitation of arms and measures of disarmament are [an] organic part of the program of struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of peoples, which was put forward by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at its 24th and 25th congresses.

Our country is addressing from the high rostrum of the special session on disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly all participants in the session, all the states of the world with a call to reach agreement on a number of urgent steps capable of halting the arms race, and start reaching such agreement without delay.

But what shall be done in the first place?

We hold that the time has come to put forward the question of ENDING ALL FURTHER QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE GROWTH OF ARMS AND ARMED FORCES OF STATES HAVING A BIG MILITARY POTENTIAL.

Speaking in more concrete terms and considering that military arsenals consist of various components of arms, the Soviet Union proposes to implement the following measures:

End the production of nuclear weapons in all of their types.

End the production and ban all the other types of mass destruction weapons.

End the creation of new types of conventional weapons of great destructive force.

Renounce the growth of armies and increase in the conventional weapons of the powers--permanent members of the Security Council, as well as the countries having military agreements with them.

Thus, appropriate measures radically changing the present extremely alarming picture, and halting the orgy of arms would cover all the components of the existing arms and armed forces. The implementation of such measures would not violate the balance of forces that has taken shape among states at present. Nobody would stand to loose. But, the gain for the cause of peace would be tremendous.

Is it a simple matter to reach agreement on such things? Of course it is not. The Soviet Union is ready for a discussion of all the afore-mentioned measures in their totality. And, understandably, not only for their discussion, but also for a practical implementation in the course of a definite, limited period of time. But we are also ready to start with one of them. As the main danger stems from the mounting race precisely of nuclear weapons, priority can be given to ending the production of nuclear weapons.

Since the very time when the atomic bomb appeared in the world, the Soviet Union proposed to ban it. Then our proposal was not accepted. Now it is immeasurably more difficult to resolve the expanded problem of nuclear weapons. But it is possible. Alien to us is a fatalistic approach to this undoubtedly most complex issue.

Striving to put things on a practical plane, the Soviet Union proposes to start talks ON ENDING THE PRODUCTION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN ALL OF THEIR TYPES AND GRADUAL REDUCTION OF THEIR STOCKPILES UP TO THEIR ULTIMATE LIQUIDATION.

What is our idea of such talks?

Of course they must be held with the participation of all the nuclear powers, such a complex problem cannot be resolved on a selective basis. The evasion of any of the powers would be a heavy burden on its policy. It is not to mean that the number of the participating states should be limited only to five. It is useful that a certain number of non-nuclear states should also join in the talks. Agreement could be reached, for example, within the framework of an appropriate preparatory committee on exactly what number and of what precisely states [of which precisely states]. In the same way it would be possible to decide the agenda of the talks and the concrete questions to be discussed and decided.

There shall be no illusions: It is an extremely complex problem, including from a purely technical view point. But the political aspect is by far more important. If the matter is not put on a practical plane, it may not get off to a start in general.

It is self-understood that the development and implementation of measures in the field of ending the production of nuclear weapons and gradual liquidation of their stockpiles must go hand in hand, in inseparable connection, with the strengthening of international-legal guarantees of the security of states.

It is not by mere chance that the UN General Assembly once adopted a well-known decision on non-use of force in international relations tied to the ban forever of the use of the nuclear weapon. A big step in this direction would be the conclusion of an appropriate world treaty on non-use of force in international relations in conformity with the UN decisions.

We propose that the current special session of the General Assembly take a decision in principle to start talks on nuclear disarmament and on the question of non-use of force, moreover determine the order of their preparation and a sepecific date for their start. This will show not by word of mouth, but in action who firmly intends to make everything possible in order to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear war, and who is making efforts in the opposite direction.

Another major question, on which we lay emphasis as regards ending the nuclear arms race--PREVENTION OF PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS. The treaty to this effect has played and continues to play a very useful role in this respect. But further actions are necessary.

Here, as in many other international issues, unilateral, bilateral and multilateral actions of states are necessary. On its part the Soviet Union is taking such an action. And I think that it will be no exaggeration to call it a considerable one.

Our country declares from the rostrum of the U.N. special session: The Soviet Union will never use nuclear weapons against those states which have renounced the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them in their territory.

We are aware of the responsibility we are assuming by such a commitment. But we are convinced that such a step meeting the wishes of non-nuclear states about a strengthening of guarantees of their security meets the interests of peace in the widest sense of this notion. We hope that the goodwill displayed by our country will ensure more active participation in strengthening the regime of non-proliferation of a large number of states.

The Soviet Union is ready to conclude an appropriate bilateral agreement with any of the non-nuclear states. We call upon all other nuclear powers to follow our example.

Nuclear weapons, if they get into the hands of the states in conflict with their neighbours, may become a detonator of a world-wide clash. We are tirelessly attracting attention to this danger to general peace. It is enough to err only once in this field. It is also for this reason that plans for the creation of nuclear weapons in the South African Republic and Israel have aroused such a deep alarm. Everything must be done to prevent their implementation.

It is necessary to support in every way possible the striving of the states so that nuclear weapons should not appear in some or other geographical areas. It is precisely the stand of the Soviet Union.

Several days ago, during the stay in Moscow of President Portiollo of Mexico, our country signed Additional Protocol Two to the treaty banning nuclear weapons in Latin America Tlatelolco Treaty).

I must admit that we had doubts to that score because of some well-known weak sides of the treaty. Nevertheless, we committed ourselves to observe the status of the nuclear-free zone in the Latin American Continent. We proceed from the premise that such a commitment will be valid only in case if the other nuclear powers respect the status of that zone, and its participants ensure for it a genuinely nuclear-free regime.

The Soviet Union will further contribute through practical actions to the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world. In other words, from this side too, we have the same aim of reducing the threat of a nuclear conflict. It is important, of course, that these zones be really nuclear-free.

One can hear at times: We are also for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, but won't it be detrimental to international cooperation in the PEACEFUL uses of the atomic energy. No, it will not. It is possible not to infringe upon the interests of non-nuclear states in this sphere, and at the same time exclude the possibility that roundabout ways were tried for the production of nuclear weapons somewhere, say in the deserts and jungles of Africa and Latin America.

The Soviet Union has for many years now been rendering services to a number of states in the enrichment of their natural uranium at Soviet plants and carrying out cooperation in this field also in other forms. And this is not conducive to a growth of the nuclear threat. There is another method of preventing the threat of spread of the nuclear weapon over the globe--to limit its deployment territorially. The Soviet Union is putting forward for discussion by the participants in the special session the question OF NON-DEPLOYMENT OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPON IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE STATES WHERE IT IS NOT TO BE FOUND.

There are practically no technical difficulties for the resolution of this question. It is only necessary that both nuclear and non-nuclear states be resolved to do so. It must be recalled that some non-nuclear countries have already declared that they will not allow the appearance of nuclear charges on their land. Such practices could become general.

In their turn, the nuclear powers could give the promise not to place the nuclear weapons--warheads, bombs, shells and mines in those countries where they are not to be found at present. As a result, it would be possible to put up another barrier in the way of proliferation of nuclear weapons and prevent a possible destabilisation of the strategic situation.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is ready to make appropriate commitments. We call upon other nuclear powers for it. If they are prepared to reach agreement not to place the nuclear weapons where they are not to be found now, it will not be difficult, in our opinion, to give a contractual form to such a consent.

General secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev said quite recently at the most authoritative level: "We are against the use of nuclear weapons: Only emergency circumstances, aggression against our country or its allies from another nuclear power may force us to use this extreme means of self-defence".

How much calmer the situation in the world would be, if such a stand were supported by all the other nuclear powers.

It is useful to recall in this connection, that the European socialist countries addressed all participants in the all-European conference with a proposal to conclude a treaty on never to be the first to use the nuclear weapon one against another. This proposal remains on the order of the day and awaits its implementation.

A specific feature at this juncture is that the arms race is increasingly shifting to a qualitative plane. Hence, the vital necessity of not admitting the CREATION OF NEW TYPES AND NEW SYSTEMS OF MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS. This is also a question whose resolution could have been started already several years ago.

Regrettably, however, the talks on this issue are making slow progress. We are for increasing efforts and reaching agreement at last. It shall not be allowed that types of new deadly and merciless weapons that are developed in laboratories and design bureaus go to the flow lines of mass production.

And how close such a threat has come to mankind is seen from what is going on now around THE NEUTRON WEAPON. Some people are expressing surprise over the fact that the plans for the production of that weapon in the USA and its subsequent deployment in Western Europe touched off a powerful wave of protests in the European Continent and all over the world. But peoples and world public were quick to expose it as a particularly monstrous and cruel means of mass destruction, specially designed to exterminate every living thing.

The Soviet Union stands for the full prohibition of neutron weapons. And not because we would not be able to give a worthy reply to the challenge to us. This is evidenced by the history first of atomic and then thermo-nuclear weapons. It is in principle that we are against the opening of a new direction in the arms race. Before it is too late we propose to reach agreement on the mutual renunciation of the production of nuclear neutron weapons. Together with other socialist countries the Soviet Union submitted last March to the Disarmament Committee in Geneva the draft of a relevant convention. We expect a clear-cut and unambiguous answer to our proposal.

The Soviet Union does not intend to start the production of neutron weapons, given that their production is not started by the United States or some other state. My country declares this with total clarity. Neutron weapons must be banned finally and irrevocably. We directly tell the peoples of some countries from which voices sound sometimes in support of the neutron weapon. There is intent to deceive you, be alert. Reason and not recklessness should take the upper hand.

One of the concrete results of the present special session could be a new impulse to the DISARMAMENT TALKS that are now being conducted at various international forums or bilaterally. In a number of cases a considerable part of the work has already been done at them, and this instills confidence that it is possible to restrain the arms race.

Let us dwell first of all ON THE SOVIET-AMERICAN TALKS ON THE LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS. They attract special interest throughout the world. And I believe it is quite understandable why. Too much is at stake.

All these years that these talks are continuing the Soviet Union is consistently working to reach a mutually acceptable agreement. It is not our fault that the talks are so dragged out. But I would not like to expound on this theme here. It can be said that many of the difficulties at the talks have been overcome. In our opinion there exist possibilities also for the solution of the remaining questions. These possibilities exist objectively.

We proceed from the premise that through mutual efforts it is possible to reach an agreement that would take into account to an equal extent the security interests of both sides and would serve the broad interests of strengthening peace.

Immediately after the signing of the currently drafted agreement, the Soviet Union is prepared to move on to talks that would result, with due consideration for all the necessary factors, in a substantial lowering, I repeat, lowering of the levels of strategic armaments, in a further limitation of their qualitative improvement.

I believe there is reason to hope for a successful conclusion of talks ON THE GENERAL AND COMPLETE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPON TESTS. This is a direction in curbing the arms race on which the efforts of many states have been concentrated for a number of years. The role played by my country is known. Now it is necessary to carry the matter to the end--prohibit tests in all medias, that is including underground.

In clearing the way towards constructive agreement the Soviet Union met halfway its partners in the talks--the United States and Britain--doing this in questions with which the greatest difficulties were involved. We consented to verification on a voluntary basis, to the establishment of a moratorium on peaceful nuclear explosions, and also to the entry of the treaty into force even if initially not all five nuclear power but only the USSR, the United States and Britain acceded to it.

But it is important not only to secure the speediest signing of the treaty. It is no less important that in the cause of the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests the force of example of the three powers be effective. It is necessary for nuclear tests to be stopped completely, in all environments and by all who stage them.

It is necessary to complete in the near future the talks ON THE PROHIBITION OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS. What is needed is a decisive effort. We call for it. The problem of control that has arisen can be solved on the basis of national means of verification supplemented with well-considered international procedures.

A ban should be imposed yet on another type of weapon of mass annihilation--RADIOLOGICAL. This weapon, as is known, destroys live organisms by non-explosive radio-active emission. The agreement, it can be said, is shaping up: The draft of an appropriate convention has already partly been agreed upon. Here, too, we want matters to be brought to the speediest possible conclusion.

The Soviet Union considers it to be an important and positive moment of the present international situation that the current negotiations deal not only with types of weapons of mass annihilation BUT ALSO WITH ARMED FORCES AND CONVENTIONAL ARMS.

It is a fact that conventional armaments account for 80 percent of the world spendings on military needs. How many people in the post-war period along have fallen victim of the use of arms which are called conventional, but which now possess devastating power because of amazing accuracy and capability of total destruction on big areas.

The talks in this field in Vienna concerning THE REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENT IN CENTRAL EUROPE are very important.

The two most powerful military political alliances face each other in that area. But also existing there is an approximate military equality between them. This means that by agreed-upon measures it is possible to lower the level of this balance without tilting it in anyone's favour, without damaging anybody's security.

Such is our approach to these talks. It manifests itself in the fact that, as different from NATO countries, we are not increasing our armed forces in central Europe for a long time already and do not intend to increase then in the future by a single soldier or by a single tank. It manifests itself also in the striving to do everything depending on us in order to find mutually acceptable decisions here. But far from everything depends on us. We continue to hope for a successful outcome of the talks, for the rejection by the other side of the desire to secure one-sided advantages, to change the balance of forces. Military detente in the European Continent can and should be considerably advanced.

Talks on the LIMITATION AND SUBSEQUENT REDUCTION OF MILITARY ACTIVITY IN THE INDIAN OCEAN are now being conducted between the USSR and the United States. It is clear that not only the direct participants are interested in their success but also the numerous littoral states. More than that. It can be said that an agreement on the limitation of armaments in such a vast area would noticeably influence the international situation as a whole.

The point in question now is to "freeze" military activities in the Indian Ocean at the present level. Quite understandably this is only the beginning.

Following this we are prepared to search for ways of resolutely reducing these activities, including the liquidation of foreign military bases. Thereby the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, an idea voiced by littoral states and supported by most United Nations member-countries, would receive more realistic contours.

As you see, the talks on various aspects of disarmament encompass a wide spectrum of problems. I will also mention the Soviet-American consultations ON THE LIMITATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN CONVENTIONAL ARMAMENTS AND THEIR DELIVERIES. This problem, of course, is typical. But a clear-cut political approach should form the basis of its solution. The aggressor and the victim of aggression should not be placed on the same board, the rights of the peoples conducting a lawful struggle for liberation from colonial-racist oppression should not be infringed.

THE STRENGTHENING OF EXISTING INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT is a lever of considerable importance for ending the arms race.

Why, may I ask, about a third of United Nations member-states have not yet acceded to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty? Why nearly a third of United Nations member-countries are not participating in the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Under Water, and more than a half are not participating in the convention on the prohibition of bacteriological weapons and the treaty prohibiting the emplacement of weapons of mass annihilation on the sea and ocean bed?

Such a situation cannot be regarded as normal.

Not general phrases about the desirability of disarmament are needed here but a simple and obvious act--accession to existing treaties and agreements. No excuses sound convincing here.

We hope that the special session on disarmament will say its weighty word, will resolutely call on states to make the contribution to the strengthening of existing international treaties.

In conclusion I would like to mention yet another practical measure whose implementation could move downward the curve of the arms race and at the same time release additional means for the needs of development. I refer to the REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS OF STATES.

This is not a new question for the United Nations Organization. But despite the adopted resolutions its solution is not making any headway.

The Soviet Union displays initiative in order to shift the problem off dead centre. We propose that states possessing big economic and military potentials, first of all permanent members of the Security Council, reach agreement on reductions, each of its own military budget, not in percentage but in absolute figures. It remains in force, of course, that a part of the thus determined sum will be directed to meet the needs of developing countries. In other words, should this be helpful, we are prepared to reduce our military budget together with others on such a basis as well.

Such in general outline is my country's approach to the problem of the arms race and disarmament. Such is the essence of the document "On Practical Ways Towards Ending the Arms Race. Proposals of the Soviet Union" which we are submitting for consideration by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The Soviet Union proceeds from the assumption that the proposed steps are substantially necessary to stop the arms race. They really can create a breakthrough in military detente, in the radical lessening of the war danger.

At the same time all these steps can be implemented in practice. They take [into] account the present balance of forces in the world. Their implementation will not create unilateral advantages for anyone.

The special session of the General Assembly can evaluate realistically, avoiding extremes, the state of affairs with disarmament in the world. It should speak out definitely on the aims and top-priority tasks in this field, and confirm, on absorbing the collective experience of states, the principled, well-considered approaches to the problem of disarmament. But this requires that all its participants display a genuine striving for peace which would be spared of the dangers of wars and armed conflicts.

Too great now is the responsibility of every, virtually [literally] every country for the present and the future of the peoples to avoid a conscientious cooperation in the solution of a truly-historic task--disarmament.

The more concretely will the program of actions in the field of disarmament be worked out at the session, the more precise and definite will its decisions be, the greater will be its useful result. It is clear that such decisions will have the nature of recommendations, but recommendations in favour of peace and against the danger of war.

The Soviet Union, and not only we, comes out for the holding also of such a forum that could at once adopt effective decisions really binding on all states--a world disarmament conference. Its convocation will be facilitated by the success of the special session. It follows from this that serious thought should be given to concrete and not distant dutes of holding the world conference.

Just a few words about another question on the agenda of the special session: the international mechanism of disarmament talks. We are convinced that a great deal of caution should be displayed here. It is easy to break down smoothly operating mechanisms. But will this benefit the cause of disarmament? Will this not play into the hand of those who in fact do not want it? We see no need of renouncing the existing channels of talks or of their radical structural readjustment.

It is another matter that the presently existing organs should work more fruitfully than so far. We are for this. For any mechanism, any auxiliary organ and its work cannot be better than the policy of states represented in it. Changing the names or shingles of such organs will produce little.

The Soviet Union will do everything within its power for the decisions of the special session of the General Assembly, for the document adopted by it really to orient states in the direction of a drastic solution of the problem of disarmament--up to and including general and complete disarmament, at liquidating the material basis of war. It goes without saying that, like always, we will attentively study all the constructive proposals aimed in this direction that will be presented here.

Both inside and outside of the United Nations Organization we are prepared to cooperate constructively with all who really strive for disarmament. There exists, in particular, a natural, organic soil for cooperation between socialist countries and non-aligned states which are making a considerable contribution to the cause of strengthening international security, freedom and independence of peoples. [last sentence omitted]

Welded together by common aims and ideals both in the field of domestic policy and in their international activities, socialist countries will further place their entire weight, their entire authority on the scales in favour of ensuring peace.

I would like the loud calls for peace and the damnations of war, sounding from this high rostrum, to reach the most distant parts of the world and stir it so that the voices of the advocates of the arms race, whether they are in uniform or not, would be silenced by the mighty voice of the peoples wishing to live in conditions of lasting peace and reliable security.

(Applause)

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD281822Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 May 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Anatoliy Ovsyannikov, Albert Grigoryants and Pavel Demchenko]

UN Disarmament Session

[Text] [Ovsyannikov] Good day, comrades. A cardinal problem of modern times is the arms race. It has assumed a really global scale and has become a danger unparalleled in the history of mankind. The growth of nuclear arms is being accompanied by an increase in the number of conventional arms. There are many calculations which describe the destructive force of the weaponry which has been stockpiled by mankind today. All of us recall the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: It is essentially a senseless race; it can never be won and it can easily destroy mankind; it is time to stop it. This appeal--it is time to stop--resounds with special force at the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

[Grioryants] For the first time in its entire history the UN is devoting a special session of its General Assembly to the problem of disarmament. It has also dealt with this issue previously. It is sufficient to say that over the past 30 or more years several hundred resolutions concerning different aspects of disarmament have been adopted by the UN. It is impossible to say that nothing has been done in this sphere in the past. Thanks to the tireless efforts of our country and the other socialist and peace-loving states, within the UN and beyond its confines, occasional success has been achieved in slowing down the arms race and, in some places, in stopping it completely--for example, in the area of bacteriological weaponry. But until now the most essential and urgent issue has not been solved--halting the growth of arms in general and the progression to real disarmament. The dangerous process of increasing military arsenals is continuing. The military-industrial complex of the United States and other imperialist powers is pushing the world toward the unleashing of a new and extremely dangerous round in the arms race, connected with the appearance of a qualitatively new generation of mass annihilation weapons. Meanwhile, even without this there are more than enough of these weapons on earth to kill everything living several times over. The perfection of conventional weaponry is also continuing; its arsenals are swelling without restraint. According to certain calculations, the world's armed forces now have at their disposal 124,000 tanks, 35,000 combat planes and much other machinery.

[Ovsyannikov] Albert Aramovich, I would like to focus attention on a distinguishing feature of this problem. That is that a huge amount of weaponry is currently being stockpiled in certain areas of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Here are some figures: Overall military spending in the developing countries for the 15 years from 1960 to 1975 have increased sixfold--from $10 billion to $60 billion. Military orders for Saudi Arabia alone have reached the colossal figure of $15 billion. The numbers of men in the armies of these same countries over this period has grown from 8.5 to 12 million, including Latin America where there are now 2.2 million soldiers; the Near East, which has 1.2 million soldiers; and Africa, where they number 800,000. All this represents vast resources which, instead of being used for necessary creative purchases, are going into arms. For the weak economies of the developing states, it is a huge burden.

[Grigoryants] Of course the world community cannot shut its eyes to the danger caused by competition in the production and stockpiling of ever more types of weapons of destruction.

It was precisely to find a solution to this global problem--the curbing of the arms race--that the special session of the UN General Assembly has been convened.

On the eve of its opening, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, stressed that the program which the Soviet Union is taking to this session is highly significant. It is aimed at a full cessation of the arms race, both quantitively and qualitatively, and at the creation of a genuine breakthrough in the problem of disarmament--the most important of all international problems.

This precise and clear position has been reflected in the proposals which were made on behalf of our country in a speech at the UN by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs. Once more the Soviet Union has placed at the center of attention at the UN the most important and urgent problems: The cessation of the production of nuclear weapons of all types and also of all other types of weapons of mass destruction; the cessation of the creation of new types of conventional weapons with a large destructive force; measures for averting a nuclear war, the removal of the threat of the appearance of the neutron weapon, the refusal to expand armies and increase the conventional arms of the powers which are permanent members of the Security Council; the convocation of a worldwide conference on disarmament; and others.

The first days of the general discussion have already shown that the Soviet initiatives have found a lively response in both the UN itself and in world public opinion. Here's a remarkable detail: Hundreds of people's [narodnyye] delegates--as they are called--have come to the special session; they are representatives from the mass organizations of peace supporters, including a delegation from the World Peace Council, and their voice resounds in the UN with authority and weight, for they are speaking on behalf of millions of people.

[Ovsyannikov] We must say that world public opinion is even more actively encroaching upon large-scale politics. Moreover it has sufficient commonsense and insight to evaluate the situation correctly. I shall cite this example: On the day the special session of the UN General Assembly opened, the Washington POST published the results of a Harris poll, a well-known American public opinion poll, under the title: Americans Still Want Detente. Indeed, in spite of concentrated ideological persuasion in the spirit of the cold war and in spite of intimidation about an imaginary Soviet threat, the overwhelming majority of of Americans, as the poll showed, support detente. They support an agreement on the limitation of strategic arms, cooperation and an expansion of trade between the United States and the Soviet Union. This information, the author of the article in the Washington POST concludes, allows one to come to the conclusion that there is still a favorable climate in the United States for a policy of detente.

[Grigoryants] That is true, Anatoliy Ivanovich, but if we judge from the speech by U.S. Vice President Mondale at the special session of the General Assembly, then we cannot help asking: Is the mood of the American man-in-the-street reflected in official U.S. policy? Mondale's speech proved that the United States has no serious proposals whatever on the key issue of the present day. He spoke readily about arms control, but even if you have control you can still continuously build up a military arsenal. Surely this ins't the solution to the problem. And isn't it disarmament which is on the agenda of the special session of the UN General Assembly? The U.S. representative tried to cover up the absence of any constructive principles with inventions about a Soviet threat. He frightened the public about Soviet SS-20 missiles and tried to create the impression that these missiles threaten the developing countries of Asia, Africa and the Near East.

Mondale chose the fairly simple ruse of distracting the public's attention from the bloody NATO imperialist intervention in Zaire. Incidentally, the U.S. vice president didn't say a word about NATO's role in these tragic events.

Observers are asking the question: To what will the stand taken by the United States at the special session of the UN General Assembly lead: To nothing but a further increase in confrontation.

Besides, the people expect positive results from the special session; they expect a further easing of tension and real progress toward disarmament.

[Ovsyannikov] Albert Aramovich, the problem of curbing the arms race and disarmament is of a global character, but this problem is felt with particular acuteness in Europe, is that not so?

NATO Arms Increases

[Grigoryants] This is understandable; it is here that the main forces of the two military-political groups face each other at the closest point. It is here that a huge arsenal of the latest weapons of war is stockpiled. It is also precisely here that NATO circles are beginning a new spiral in the arms race. A decision is being implemented for an annual 3 percent increase in military spending by NATO members, although this spending has already reached an insane level. Last year it amounted to $165 billion. The technical arsenal of the Atlantic bloc is being renewed. The current rearming involves the armored, air and missile forces, and new lethal weapons are appearing. The Western press has revealed the new monstrous weapon of the West German Bundeswehr--the bomb with a dispersion action which is to be used with the neutron bomb. Meanwhile the question of this antihuman weapon had not been finally resolved. It has not yet been declared illegal, and it is still being portrayed as an attractive weapon, even though everyone now knows that in removing the boundary between nuclear and nonnuclear war, the neutron weapon could beomce a detonator of general conflict. As the recent decisions of the NATO supreme military command in Brussels show, the bloc's European partners are ready to agree with the American plans for a further increase of their military potential. In particular, it involves the so-called long-term military program for the period through 1995. This document envisages the further improvement of the NATO military machine. The final decision on the proposed long-term arms program will be made next week in Washington at a session of the NATO council, which will meet at the level of heads of state and governments.

At the same time a number of short-term programs are being carried out. Thus the United States is strengthening its armed forces in Europe: The arsenal of antitank missiles will be increased by a third; the Air Force will receive more than 2,000 F-15 and F-16 planes; and so on. NATO circles are trying to justify all these militarist bacchanalia [bakhanaliya] by emphasizing the myth of the Soviet threat. They assert that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries have gained a military preponderance over the NATO countries on the continent of Europe and are continuing to build up their armed forces. Woeful theorizers like the Belgian [name indistinct] paint a picture of Soviet tanks appearing on the Rhine 48 hours after the start of a conflict. Let me quote what Leonid Brezhnev said at the 18th Komsomol Congress: Everyone must know--Leonid Ilich said--that the Soviet Union not only harbors no aggressive designs and is building up no strike forces in Europe for use against the West but, on the contrary, has done and will do everything to weaken tension and promote agreement.

African Events; Zaire

[Ovsyannikov] Albert Aramovich, a few minutes ago you were speaking about the propagandist rhetoric of the U.S. vice president at the UN on the question of disarmament. It should be said that the United States, in addition to its campaign over the Soviet military threat, has also unleashed a campaign about supposed interference in Africa by the socialist countries. This clamor has been intensified by the latest events in Zaire. May I ask you, Pavel Mitrofanovich, to tell us about the actual events in Zaire and also to give us your opinion on the assertions of U.S. propaganda regarding our country?

[Demchenko] Well, Anatoliy Ivanovich, before talking about the current events I think we should make a small digression into history. It's all the more necessary to do so because on 25 May Africa Day was marked for the 15th time; on that occasion Leonid Ilich Brezhnev sent congratulations to the states and peoples of the countries of Africa.

In the last two decades, Africa has genuinely taken a leap forward in its historic development. Suffice it to recall, for instance, that by the end of World War II only three or four African states were independent; all the rest of the continent was shown on the map in the colors of the colonial powers: Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Belgium.

The colonial empires collapsed under the blows of the national liberation movement, and there are now 49 independent states on the map of Africa, which are members of the Organization of African Unity. And although the struggle of the African peoples for political, economic and social emancipation continues, there have been serious changes in its nature. Whereas formerly the main watershed was between the Africans and the imperialists, and the one aim was political independence, today there are several fronts: There is the struggle to eradicate the remnants of colonial rule and wipe out the last hotbeds of racism; the struggle for African unity; and the struggle for the right of the African countries to dispose of their own natural resources. Finally, and what is perhaps the most important front of all, is that which lies within east Africa--the social front. In the contemporary international situation, with the socialist community playing an ever increasing role in the international arena, each people's and each country's choice of the direction in which it is to develop is dependent in this front.

It is now clear that the breakup of racism in Africa is inevitable and imminent, as is the total elimination of the last colonial breeding ground; but this is precisely the outcome that frightens the imperialists. By hook or by crook they are trying to retain control of the natural wealth of the African countries, multiply the profits that flow from them and preserve, where possible, their political supremacy.

At times, the measures being taken to save imperialist interests in that continent resemble a firefighting operation. Thus, for example, proposed plan for Rhodesia and Namibia under the guise of handing over power to the African majority, would insure that the white minority--ultimately the monopoly--would actually keep their privileges. Stronger attempts are being made to set up military blocs and split the African countries into opposing groups.

The imperialists are rekindling disputes--especially territorial ones--left over from colonial times. As an illustration we could cite as they have developed in just the last few days, have shown that the Western powers the Somali aggression against Ethiopis. The latest events in Zaire, as in the past, do not shrink from direct armed interference in the internal affairs of Africa countries or from intervention for the sake of their own mercenary interests.

Perhaps we should recall that in southern Zaire, in Shaba Province, the armed struggle against the existing regime has been going on for a long time. And now, under the pretext of protecting and evacuating the white population--the whites who had been living in that province--France and Belgium, with the active support, or rather most likely on the initiative of the United States, have sent their troops into the province. In effect, there has been a NATO intervention in Zaire. The Foreign Legion has occupied several towns and has arbitrarily mistreated both the local population and the whites themselves.

[Ovsyannikov] Pavel Mitrofanovich, the intervention was carried out in Shaba Province. The word Shaba, when translated, means copper, and it is evidently no accident that the intervention occurred in that particular province.

[Demchenko] Yes, Anatoliy Ivanovich. Of course you know that it is one of the richest regions of Africa. Zaire is the capitalist world's chief exporter of diamonds and cobalt; and the greater part of that wealth happens to be found in Shaba Province. Also, 7 percent of the world's copper is mined there.

[Grigoryants] That is about 450,000 tons [per year]?

[Demchenko] Yes. One of the reasons for the intrusion of foreign troops--NATO troops--into Shaba Province thus becomes clear. However, there is one other circumstance I would like to comment on: This province borders on Angola, against which the threads of intrigue are now being woven from various sources, and this is something we cannot ignore. The rightwing groups that oppose the democratic regime in Angola have found shelter in Zaire, among others, and are being supplied with arms and money, again from those same NATO stores.

Of interest in this context is a statement by Algerian President Houari Boumediene, who said that the real reason for the foreign intervention in Zaire is not the protection of the Europeans, as the foreign press alleges, but the attempt to retain control of the copper, cobalt, gold, diamonds and other useful minerals, and to preserve domination over a strategically important region of Africa and crush the growing liberation movement. In Africa, the president said, an attempt is afoot today to establish a new and still more dangerous form of colonialism.

Now another sinister intrigue is being hatched: to create a permament Afro-European punitive strive force. Negotiations on this are being conducted, as is clear from French press reports, in Paris. The object of the exercise is apparently to legitimize punitive operations against the national liberation movements by drawing the pro-Western African regimes into such operations. So here we have the old imperialist policy of divide and rule. We may hope that these plots will fail. Today Africa is not what it was 10 or 15 years ago. Of course, the road to full liberation is not an easy one, but colonialist relapses in our age cannot be successful.

U.S. Machinations in Asia

[Ovsyannikov] In the past few days the Western press has been overflowing with reports that the United States, in connection with the events in Zaire of which you were speaking, Pavel Mitrofanovich, are working out plans to intensify their role both in Africa and in Asia. We have just seem how this is being done in Africa. I would now like to say something about some of the plans for intensifying the role of the United States in Asia.

In connection with this, it is necessary to mention the trip to the Far East by Brzezinski, the U.S. President's adviser on national security affairs. He visited China, Japan and South Korea. His tour is seen by observers, against the background of the recent visits of U.S. Vice President Mondale to a number of countries in Southeast Asia, as the latest proof that the Americans are stepping up their attempts to increase their influence in Asia. We notice two aspects which characterize the new elements in U.S. Aisan strategy--the military and the economic.

Washington is anxious to exploit Peking's militarism for its own ends and to raise the responsibility of its satellites in Asia by claiming the right to deploy conventional forces in areas where local conflicts could break out. It also wants to maintain the general strategic balance--especially the nuclear balance. This is expressed in the demand that: Japan should strengthen its air force and navy; South Korea's forces should be strengthened; and the U.S. military presence east of the Asian mainland should be increased in the future by stationing there new atomic submarines carrying Trident missiles and B-52 strategic bombers carrying nuclear weapons.

This American policy, as the Japanese paper YOMIURI has remarked, is certainly aimed against the Soviet Union. Continuing this thought, another Japanese peper, AKAHATA, writes that Brzezinski's talks in Peking pursued the aim of getting China to recognize and support this new American strategy for creating anti-Soviet alliances and including Japan in them. However, as AKAHATA stressed, this new U.S. strategy and the broadening of the Japanese-American alliance do not meet with the interests of the Asian peoples, but merely suit America itself, which is drawing Japan still deeper into its nuclear strategy and economic aggression in Asia.

[Grigoryants] I would also like to note the attempts to draw NATO into this policy. The West German magazine DER SPIEGEL devoted several columns of a recent issue to material entitled: China Is Seeking Military Contacts with the Germans. Dozens of photographs illustrate the fraternization between Chinese military officials and officers of the West German Bundeswehr. And each time it is models of the latest military equipment which form the background for these group pictures. Peking's interest in NATO military equipment, including West German, is well known. Contact with one of the FRG's top military concerns, Messerschmitt Boelkow-Blohm, [MBB] has been made. The Chinese requested complete information on the combat qualities of the Hot and Milan antitank missiles. According to DER SPIEGEL, the MBB concern is hoping for further major deals with China which, apart from missiles, is looking to the FRG for helicopters, tanks and other types of weapons.

In May a number of Chinese delegations visited the FRG, France, Britain, Switzerland, Belgium and the other day, Denmark. Calls were already being sounded in Britain's Parliament: Supply China with the weapons it needs in the interests of NATO. This is a dangerous course. The public of Western Europe realizes the game being played by those NATO circles that are speeding up military cooperation with Peking, and are thus aggravating the international situation.

[Ovsyannikov] Yes, Peking is developing, first and foremost, its military links with the NATO countries, with the United States, and this was clearly shown by Brzezinski's trip. At a banquet in Peking held by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Brzezinski said: The President of the United States wishes to have friendly relations with a strong China. The United States recognizes and shares China's desire to oppose the efforts of any country aimed at establishing global or regional hegemony. Notice that Brzezinski uses a word which is such a favorite with Peking. As the New York TIMES noted, Brzezinski favors a hard American line toward Moscow, and he tried to allay Peking's apprehensions.

For its part, China also stressed the common character of its views with the United States. In particular, the Chinese foreign minister stated that both countries hold identical or close views on a number of present international issues.

Noting the unanimity of China and the United States in their strategy toward the Soviet Union, foreign newspapers are pointing out that a feature of present American-Chinese relations involves setting aside important differences of opinion on questions of the normalization of bilateral ties, so that the leaders of China and the United States can consult each other on all questions of policy toward the Soviet Union.

The London DAILY TELEGRAPH quotes a statement made in Peking by the assistant to the U.S. President for national security affairs and points out that Brzezinski's open anti-Sovietism and his warm demonstration of friendship toward China quite obviously pleased China and restored the gloss which had been effaced in relations between Peking and Washington during the visit last year by U.S. Secretary of State Vance.

[Demchenko] I would like to point out another thing, Anatoliy Ivanovich: Immediately after Brzezinki's visit to Tokyo, Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda stated that in the next few days his country would resume talks with China on concluding a treaty of peace and friendship. It is well-known that the treaty will include a clause on hegemony, which is obviously directed against the Soviet Union. And the new development is that now it is not only pro-Maoist circles within Japan itself who are in favor of concluding this treaty, but certain representatives of the Washington administration have also obviously associated themselves with it. This is a new and very dangerous element.

[Grigoryants] Yes, that's one of the results of Brzezinski's trip to Peking.

[Demchenko] Absolutely, since he visited Tokyo after Peking.

[Ovsyannikov] The talks, as we all know, were secret and Brzezinski told journalists very little about the results of his trip.

[Grigoryants] You also mentioned Mondale's trip. It ought to be said that during his Far East tour, he visited Australia, where emphasis was laid on the talks on military questions. At a press conference given by the Australian prime minister and the U.S. vice president, among other things it was stated that some of the largest naval maneuvers in recent years will be held in the near future, within the framework of ANZUS. This organization includes Australia, New Zealand and the United States. Whereas, before the area of activity of this bloc was considered to be just the Pacific Ocean, now these maneuvers will be held at the meeting point of the Indian and Pacific Oceans; attempts are obviously being made to widen the field of activity of this military bloc, which only recently appeared to be dying out.

And when he was in Thailand, Mondale spoke about further supplies of weapons to Thailand and certain other countries which the United States considers as its allies.

In the Philippines, as in Thailand, virtually all the talk was about maintaining American military bases in that region--and not just maintaining them but even carrying out certain reconstruction work at these military bases. A whole network of major American military bases is now being created in the Far East--on Diego Garcia, in Thailand, the Phillipines, and so on.

[Ovsyannikov] So we are talking about an evident increase in the U.S. military presence in that region of the Pacific Ocean, and in the Indian Ocean.

[Demchenko] There is no doubt that this is a trend of the same policy--a policy of intensifying militarist preparations in the Far East, which is inveigling Japan, China and the ANZUS countries under the guidance of the United States.

[Grigoryants} ...And into which they would like to draw ASEAN--the Association of Southeast Asian Nations--and to which they would like to attach, obviously, political-military features and to attract it to the bloc. A real struggle has now developed within this group over whether it should remain a purely economic formation or whether it should include any military aspects. This is a very complex feature of the Far East situation.

[Ovsyannikov] And so in Asia, as in Africa, the United States is unfortunately not developing any positive program for strengthening peace and international cooperation in which the people of this continent are so interested. And there, comrades, we end today's discussion of the roundtable. Thank you for your attention and all the best.

WEST HOPES TO BLACKMAIL OPEC WITH THIRD WORLD OIL

LD281404Y Moscow TASS in English 1344 GMT 28 May 78 LD

["Plans of Expansion"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 28 TASS--TASS correspondent Vitaliy Gan reports: Western powers harbour far-reaching plans of political and economic expansion in developing countries, seeking to get free access to their raw material resources.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, one of the main instruments of financial enslavement of developing countries by the West, now announced a program of aid in development of oil deposits to some 50 Asian, African and Latin American countries.

According to the announcement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, countries with "oil potential", in return for credits will be obliged to "invite" multinational corporations, which will engage in prospecting for oil and in establishing oil fields. According to the bank's estimates, the output of oil in developing countries can be expected to more than double by 1985.

Talks are now being held with Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines, countries of the west coast of Africa, Argentina, Colombia, Bolivia, Nicaragua.

The bank's representatives make no secret that the West is working out this program to prevent developing countries from utilising their natural resources on their own. Besides that, as the press reports, the United States and other industrialised Western countries hope to use the increase of the output of oil in developing countries for blackmailing members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting countries to make them peg and later decrease their prices of oil.

UNITED STATES

GROMYKO COMES TO WASHINGTON FOR TALKS WITH CARTER, VANCE

LD270514Y Moscow TASS in English 0455 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 27, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko has arrived in Washington. As was previously agreed upon, he will have negotiations with President of the United States James Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on questions of mutual interest.

Welcoming Andrey Gromyko at the airport, the U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expressed the hope that the coming negotiations will be business-like and constructive.

Andrey Gromyko, on his part, said that discussed in the course of the negotiations in Washington will be a number of issues, above all the question of the agreement on limitation of strategic offensive armaments. We have already started discussing these matters at the meeting in New York, but that was only the beginning, and the negotiations will continue he said.

Vance Luncheon for Gromyko

LD280750Y Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 28, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance gave a luncheon in honour of member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. The exchange of opinions on some questions of Soviet-American relations was continued.

It was agreed that Andrey Gromyko and Cyrus Vance will have another meeting in New York.

Meeting With Carter

LD271942Y Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 27, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, had a meeting with James Carter, president of the United States, in the White House today.

There was a useful exchange of views on matters of Soviet-U.S. relations. Main attention was given to a strategic offensive arms limitation agreement which is being worked out. In the development of the Soviet-U.S. talks which took place in Moscow in April, this year, the remaining matters in connection with this agreement were discussed in detail with a view to finding mutually acceptable solutions.

Taking part in the conversation were: on the Soviet side--G. Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; A. Dobrynin, the ambassador of the USSR to the USA; V. Komplektov, member of the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and V. Makarov, assistant to the minister of foreign affairs of the USSR;

On the U.S. side--Cyrus Vance, secretary of state; Harold Brown, secretary of defense; Zbigniew Brzezinski, assistant to the President for national security affairs; Paul Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; Malcolm Toon, the ambassador of the USA to the USSR; as well as other officials on both sides.

Comments on Talks

LD281958Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Our special correspondents Valentin Zorin and Yuriy Soltan report from Washington: Important Soviet-U.S. talks have been going on in Washington. They were conducted by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, with leading figures of the United States. Gromyko has come here to the U.S. capital from New York, where he heads the Soviet delegation to the special UN General Assembly session on disarmament.

A prolonged talk took place here in the White House, where Comrade Gromyko was received by U.S. President James Carter. Taking part in the talk was Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state.

Following the meeting with the President, Comrade Gromyko and Cyrus Vance talked with journalists on the south lawn outside the White House. Giving his impressions on the talk in the White House, Comrade Gromyko said in particular: [begin recording]

[Gromyko] We made some things clear and made some progress on certain parts of issues. What has taken place here was a discussion in depth of certain issues; of course all this, the common opinion expressed by us and the President helps, in the final analysis, to reach completion of an agreement. Probably this is one of those agreements which have to be built as a house is built--brick by brick--but it would seem that both sides are not losing their optimism about this issue.

[Vance--in English] That is correct, we are going to have to build... [interrupted by correspondent] [end recording]

Cyrus Vance agrees with Comrade Gromyko.

In the afternoon, the Soviet-U.S. talks were continued at the U.S. State Department. They were conducted by Comrade Gromyko and Cyrus Vance.

The talks being conducted at present by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, in the United States are not yet complete; meetings and talks in New York are yet to come. A series of very important problems is being discussed: The issue of an agreement on strategic arms limitation is taking a special place among these problems. Secretary of State Vance, talking to journalists after the meeting in the White House, said that the USSR has made important proposals on the substance of the matter.

It is still too early to judge the final results of the present stage of the Soviet-U.S. talks. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko stressed after the meeting with the U.S. leaders that we would like the progress toward an agreement in giant steps [semimilynymi shagami]; however, a small move forward in this most important issue is a positive event.

Returns to New York

LD290543Y Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington, May 29, TASS--Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko left Washington for New York on May 28.

CARTER TOUR DESIGNED TO RAISE PRESTIGE AMONG AMERICANS

LD270202Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 19[illegible] GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Washington--U.S. President J. Carter has set off on a two-day trip around the country. Its main aim, as local observers unanimously believe, is to attempt to raise the President's prestige, which has been continuously falling of late. According to the findings of a public opinion poll conducted by the Gallup Institute, only 39 percent of Americans now approve of J. Carter's performance as President.

The Brookings Institute, which deals with politicoeconomic research, has called the results of the Carter administration's 16-month period of office, disappointing. This negative assessment is particularly unpleasant for the White House in that this institute is considered the "brain trust" of the administration, and many of its past employees now occupy important posts in the government.

The President's immediate entourage is undertaking various publicity measures to raise J. Carter's prestige, which has sunk to an unprecedentedly low level. To this end he has been advised to travel around the country more and meet Americans. A special post of assistant to the President for communications with the public was created a few days ago to the same end. It as been filled by television advertising expert G. Rafshoon, who, during Carter's election campaign, prepared several successful TV publicity films for him.

However, in the opinion of the press, all these measures will hardly be able to help the President: Americans are dissatisfied with the policy of the administration, which instead of struggling resolutely against chronic unemployment, rising inflation, the energy problems and the crisis of the cities, is making more and more allocations to the Pentagon, despite the fact that J. Carter promised during the campaign to reduce military spending. Nor has he fulfilled dozens of other promises which, at the time, secured him the votes of the electorate. "In practice, Carter's policy almost never corresponds with what he says," the New York TIMES writes.

PRESIDENT HITS CONGRESS FOR LIMITING AUTHORITY TO ACT

LD261952Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Speaking at a press conference, U. S. President Carter attempted in every way to justify the NATO countries' intervention in Zaire, which is inspired and actively supported by the United States.

At the same time, he asserted that the United States was guided by supposedly humanitarian considerations and had carried out the operation in order to help people who, he said, were threatened by danger in Zaire. However, the facts show that the NATO countries' armed interference in Zaire's internal affairs had nothing in common with humanitarian aims. It was a very real intervention, and many of the indigenous inhabitants of Zaire and adjoining regions became its victims. This is known by the U.S. leaders.

Carter spoke out against the limitations that Congress has introduced on the President's authority to send American troops to other areas of the world without Congress' consent. He declared that he intended to attempt to have this system changed. As is clear from the President's replies to correspondents' questions, the question is one of widening U.S. military interference in various regions of Africa to defend the interests of the American monopolies. Carter declared outright: We have important interests in Africa.

He attempted to use accusations--unfounded ones at that--about Soviet and Cuban interference as a cover for the intervention in Zaire of the NATO countries led by the United States.

It was said in the President's statement that he did not intend to tie up the solution of the problem of the limitation of strategic arms with other questions.

Hinders Interference in Africa

LD271400Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Excerpts] To judge from American press reports, what the administration is now asking from Congress is the lifting, or at least the lessening, of the restrictions and the powers of the President in involving the country in a war abroad. Reporting from Washington, the ASSOCIATED PRESS quotes Senator Daniel Moynihan as saying that it concerns the law limiting the President's powers in time of war. That law does not allow the President to order the participation of the United States' troops in hostilities on the territory of foreign countries for more than 30 days without the approval of Congress. These restrictions, like a number of others, were imposed by Congress after what happened in Vietnam. It was the reaction to the demand of wide sections of the American public to prevent another Vietnam, to insure that the United States should never again be embogged [as heard] in war by playing the policeman in any part of the world. The question that arises is, why has the matter of the extension of presidential powers arisen now when the United States, together with other NATO countries, have undertaken a military intervention in Zaire. Apparently, despite all the assurances that the United States' role in the Zaire operation is limited, the leaders of American policy are moving towards wider Pentagon interference in African affairs. What is happening now in Zaire cannot fail to arouse public apprehension.

Apparently it is not only the wish to have their hands untied to suppress the revolt in Zaire that lies behind the demands now being discussed in Washington. It looks as if wider plans are being hatched for United States armed interference in the internal affairs of other African countries. That is a conclusion that can be drawn from the discussions of the restrictions imposed on United States involvement in the hostilities in Angola. The Clark Amendment forbade any aid, direct or indirect, to any military or paramilitary forces operating in Angola. That amendment was adopted to prevent the Pentagon from drawing the American people into another Vietnam-type venture. Now, however, the administration finds the structures of the Clark Amendment too confining; so it is easy to understand the American senators, congressmen and columnists who express their fears about the consequences of that course in United States African policy that seems to be gaining the upper hand. The Democratic senator from Iowa, Dick Clark, who sponsored the bill banning open or hidden United States interference in Angola, expressed serious concern over the administration's African policy. He declared that American interference in internal African conflicts would only draw the United States into a bog in which they would sink further and further.

It would hardly be regarded as a coincidence that the discussions on widening presidential powers in matters concerning the United States' involvement in conflicts in other countries should be taking place at the same time as the preparations to consider Africa at the coming NATO Council. Presumably what NATO will discuss is wider plans for armed interference in the affairs of the African countries.

This interference [is] being undertaken by the Pentagon jointly with the armed forces of other NATO countries. As usual in such cases, there is a lot of talk in Washington about an invented communist menace. Those, however, who remember the lessons of Vietnam probably also remember that this is meant to dupe the public, to provide some kind of a justification for the dangerous policy of meddling in the affairs of other countries and peoples.

CONGRESS LACKS EXPERTISE, MOTIVATION IN FOREIGN POLICY

LD280636Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] American news analysts appear to be concerned over the actions of Congress. Such an experienced columnist as James Reston sees Congress playing a growing and often unproductive role in the nation's military and defense policy. Nearly every determined minority in the House of Senate, he says, can block policy on an essential issue. A few days ago the American press expressed the view that if State Secretary Vance wants the SALT II talks to be a success, he must focus not so much on talks with the Russians as on talks with Senator Henry Jackson.

It seems to me there is ground for such a view. I take the liberty to say so at the risk of being accused of interfering in another country's affairs because the matter concerns America's relations with my country, the Soviet Union. If Congress is having more say than it used to in foreign policy, we must look for the explanation apparently in the serious political crisis that the United States has gone through in recent years, especially the failure of the aggression against the people of Vietnam and the Watergate scandal. Little wonder the American public is apprehensive of uncontrolled secret actions by the administration officials.

Such actions in the past have done serious damage to America. This of course is the concern of none but the Americans, but what troubles outsiders is a point which James Reston made in his column in the New York TIMES on 30 April. No one knew now, he said, who could speak in the name of the United States and guarantee that commitments assumed would be honored. Such a state of affairs is most disturbing to Washington's negotiating partners. When Congress was arguing over the Panama Canal treaty the Washington POST complained that the fate of important treaties depended on the whim of Senator DeConcini, a poorly informed newcomer to the Senate without name or knowledge of internatinal politics and with no experience but a few minor administrative posts in the state of Arizona.

Without a doubt every one of the 100 members of the Senate knows the problems of his state and is experienced in the affairs of that state, but is this sufficient to make competent judgments about complex international matters? It's no secret that political attitudes of members of Congress are influenced, sometimes dramatically, by local interests, by election considerations and, at times, by dependence on interest groups, like the military-industrial complex. We all know Senator Henry Jackson's close links with the Boeing Corporation, in fact Jackson is often referred to in Washington as the senator from Boeing. Apparently there's a direct connection between Senator Jackson's determined positon to slowing down the arms race and the interests of this munitions corporation which continues to play a role in his career.

This is not the only example of its kind. Some time ago President Carter accused the American petroleum companies of pursuing their own interests at the expense of the nation. There is good reason to believe that members of Congress who get financial support from the oil and gas interests are prepared to ignore the needs of the nation for the sake of these interests.

If we run down the list of members of Congress who oppose an agreement with the Soviet Union to limit strategic arms, we'll find that many, like Senator Henry Jackson, have close connection with the munition corporations. It is hard to believe this is mere coincidence.

One of the leaders of the Jewish organizations of America, Rabbi Alexander Schindler, is reported to have said that these organizations were horrified when last October the United States signed a joint declaration with the Soviet Union on the Middle East. Washington officials must have believed the declaration answered America's interests, if they signed it. But Zionist leaders in America, as experience has shown, put the interests of Israel first. We may assume then that the group of senators connected with the Israeli lobby were not guided either by national interests when they opposed the joint declaration. These examples seem to point to a conflict between national interests and the interests of groups that have their spokesmen on Capitol Hill. The dangers of such a conflict are apparent. Surely the President and his cabinet are no less concerned for America's interests than any member of Congress. The administration seeks expert knowledge on a problem before taking a decision. Some members of Congress try to make up for their lack of competence in international affairs by actions that have nothing to do with the interests of the American people.

In the opinion of Washington experts, the boisterous campaign of some members of Congress to prevent a SALT agreement makes it additionally difficult to bring about this important step that's as important to America as to the Soviet Union. The American negotiators at the talks say one thing and at the same time members of Congress act to disavow the administration's position. This is an intolerable situation. It's assumed in international practice that when a government negotiates it is acting on behalf of the nation. If this standard breaks down there could be chaos in international relations. Americans must decide for themselves who is going to speak for the United States, but internal conflicts and confusion must not affect the dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Everyone can interpret democracy the way he likes, but the stakes are too big today, too much depends on normal procedure in relations between nations to allow internal confusion to affect decisions on which world peace depends.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES NEUTRON WEAPONS BILL

LD270544Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0205 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] The Senate Armed Forces Committee has approved a bill which gives the President of the United States full powers to produce neutron weapons. Earlier the powers bill had been approved by the House of Representatives. Thus, American legislators have fully ignored American and world public opinion, which resolutely demands that Washington ban once and for all the neutron bomb and other varieties of the barbaric mass destruction arms.

PRC, NATO ALLIANCE SEEN IN AFRICAN, MIDEAST EVENTS

LD261616Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] In a statement, events in Zaire have been touched on by the deputy premier of China's State Council, Teng Hsiao-ping and by the foreign minister, Huang Hua. Comment from Radio Moscow's observer Yuriy Shalygin.

It was not at all difficult to guess in advance what the statement would be all about because Peking is only too willing to pick up and slander against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries invented in the West. This time was no exception to the rule. The Peking leaders repeated the bourgeois propaganda fabrication alleging interference in Zaire's affairs by the Soviet Union and Cuba. No such interference in reality took place. The lie was deliberately planted in the West to cover up the collective intervention planned in advance by the NATO countries in Zaire. That has become quite obvious, but Peking does not bother about facts; it pretends not to see NATO's intervention in Zaire, let alone to condemn it. Peking is clearly eager to whitewash the aggressive action orchestrated by the United States of America.

Such an attitude is by no means accidental, just as it is not accidental that reactionaries in the West refer to China approvingly as the unofficial member of NATO and Peking does not object to that at all. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL reported that Teng Hsiao-ping, in a recent conversation with the American presidential adviser, Brzezinski, remarked that in principle he agreed with the assessment of China as the NATO of the East.

The Chinese leader's sympathies for NATO are not confined to emotions by any means; they are translated into deeds. You will remember the South African Republic's intervention against the newly independent Angola. At that time the NATO countries and China were at one in helping the aggressor; now too, Peking helps the groupings waging an armed struggle against the Angolan people's state. In the Somali-Ethiopian conflict the imperialist West and China were again in the same camp, the camp hostile to the victim of aggression, Ethiopia. Peking approves of the idea of the Red Sea bloc and there are many indications that the United States and other NATO countries are interested in the bloc too. They see it as a tool for splitting the Arab and African countries of the area and as an instrument to be used against those who have chosen the progressive road of development.

As for the Chinese attitude to the Middle East problem, it plays straight into the hands of the Israeli aggressors and their sponsors. Similar facts could be cited with respect to other regions.

So when Peking takes up the cudgels in defense of the NATO countries' intervention in Zaire, that is far from being accidental. China's stand on this issue once again goes to show that the Chinese leaders are collaborating with the imperialists' policy.

TASS NOTES CUBAN CRITICISM OF PRC ACTIONS IN AFRICA

LD280656Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1408 GMT 27 May 78 LD

["Hostile Course of Peking"--TASS headline]

[Text] Havana--The PRC, as an important factor in the anti-imperialist struggle during the first period of its existence, won great international authority, GRANMA writes.

However, instead of continuing the cooperation with socialist countries, the leaders of the PRC have set off on the path of adventurism, which has led them to become hostile to the basic revolutionary forces of the contemporary world. This has isolated the PRC, has strengthened its dependence on the United States and other Western powers.

The hostility towards socialism, superpower ambitions, hegemonism--such are the basic characteristics of the present Maoists' foreign policy.

Today, when uncompromising ideological struggle is waged between socialism and imperialism, the article says, the Peking leadership has moved on to positions of opportunism, creating a loud slogan "of struggle against the two superpowers,"--that is, the Soviet Union and the United States. This slogan is directed against the world socialist system, since it identifies the Soviet Union with imperialism. Thus, it assists the struggle against socialism and national liberation movements.

In all its efforts Peking supports everything that opposes the interests of the peoples. It has entered into open agreement with the South African racists and U.S. imperialism. It helped to kill patriots in Angola. The leaders of China have given interest-free loans to the Chilean fascists, and are establishing still closer relations with European capitalist countries and primarily with members of the aggressive NATO bloc. Peking encourages the expansion and aggression of Somalia against Ethiopia.

The official Chinese press, the paper continues, engaged in totally false and ungrounded accusations against Cuba voiced by Mobutu, who is trying to mislead the world public and divert its attention from the serious internal problems of Zaire. In fact, Peking has once again undertaken the role of a mouthpiece of the most reactionary proimperialist rulers of Africa.

The extent of the counterrevolutionary policy of the Maoists is shown by the demands of Chinese leaders that the United States speak against the Cuban revolution. Peking appeals to U.S. imperialism to use any means to prevent Cuba from fulfilling its duty of international solidarity that the Maoists themselves, entering a path of betrayal which has no parallel in history, are not able to fulfill as would befit revolutionaries.

Peking's attacks of the Cuban revolution, GRANMA notes, reached the most rude and outrageous character during the colonial, racist and imperialist aggression in Angola when Peking reached the point of uttering monstrous slanders, saying that the Cubans supposedly "were robbing Angola."

There is no doubt that the policy of the Maoists is encouraged by imperialist circles. They encourage China to show hostility towards the USSR. They are encouraging the superpower ambitions of the Peking leadership. In turn, the leaders of the PRC are adopting concrete measures to carry out their expansionist goals. In the "world atlas" published in Peking, a provocative claim is made not only on the territory of the Soviet Union but also on that of other sovereign states which "sooner or later have to unite with China." Although the Maoist leaders verbally support peaceful cooperation, the facts prove the contrary. Their true and only goal is the establishment of world rule, the article says.

HUSAK CITES USSR-CZECH RELATIONS ON EVE OF BREZHNEV VISIT

LD261425Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 78 p 4 LD

[Interview with CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary G. Husak: "In Line With the Principles of Socialist Internationalism "]

[Text] As has already been reported, a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will make an official friendly visit to the CSSR at the end of May at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR president and the Czechoslovak Government. On the eve of this important event, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, was interviewed by correspondents of PRAVDA and Soviet television and radio.

Question: In connection with the forthcoming official friendly visit to the CSSR by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, PRAVDA readers and Soviet television viewers would be interested to know how you assess the level of relations that has been achieved between our parties and states.

Answer: The visit by the Soviet Union's party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev is evoking tremendous joy among our working people. This event will be a festive occasion for all of us. The relations between our communist parties and between our socialist states and peoples have grown deeper and have become even more multifaceted in recent years. There is virtually no field today where close cooperation and a fruitful exchange of experience are not being pursued and where all-round links are not developing. Good, intensive, friendly and comradely relations based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism traditionally exist between our communist parties--the CPSU and the CPCZ. These relations have reached a particularly high level just recently. Firm links have been established between us at state level. Close cooperation is also developing in cultural, scientific, and other fields. For example, a Czechoslovak citizen recently participated with the glorious Soviet cosmonauts in the exploration of the universe. The public organizations of our countries--trade union, young people's, women's and other organizations--are cooperating very actively. A broad network of friendly mutual relations has evolved between krays, districts, cities and enterprises. Utilizing all these contacts, the citizens of both states are exchanging experience, mutually enriching their knowledge and enhancing the efficiency of their activity.

It is also essential to dwell on coordination in the foreign policy sphere and to note the joint approach of the socialist countries to the solution of important international problems in the struggle for peace and social progress.

In short, it should be stressed that the cooperation between our parties and between our states is increasing, and is indefatigably deepening and improving. It can be said without exaggeration that Czechoslovak-Soviet relations are now more effective than ever before. Our people have received with sincere joy the report about the forthcoming visit of the Soviet party and government delegation and about the forthcoming arrival of L.I. Brezhnev, a great friend of the Czechoslovak people, our country and our party. For this reason, we are preparing for the visit as if for a veritable festival.

Question: What kind of contribution to the further development of cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU and between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, and to the further strengthening of the socialist community can be expected from the forthcoming visit to the CSSR by the Soviet party and government delegation and from the Czechoslovak-Soviet summit talks?

Answer: Such meetings have many aspects. Primarily, during the meeting there will be an exchange of information and of experience which is exceptionally valuable to both parties. The results of the development of mutual links will be summed up, achievements will be noted, and where necessary efforts to "apply a little more zeal" to improve our relations will be made. Such meetings provide fresh impetus and new initiatives to improve cooperation in various spheres.

Here is an example: In Czechoslovakia, in the Soviet Union and in the other socialdist countries planning for economic and social development during the period after 1980 is being conducted. Targeted programs are being developed which are designed to coordinate the efforts of the CEMA countries in the solution of key economic problems. Thus, during our meetings, proposals and initiatives are emerging which concern the solution both of topical cooperation tasks and also of long-term questions which will be considered later.

I am deeply convinced that our talks with Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and with the Soviet delegation will provide many important observations and efforts on the development and deepening of cooperation between our parties and our states. I am also convinced that our meetings will be a new manifestation of traditional Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship and a demonstration of the cordial feelings of the Czechoslovak people for the Soviet country and the CPSU.

Our people clearly understand the significance of cooperation with the land of Soviets for insuring the independence of the Czechoslovak state, for the peaceful life and creative labor of its citizens now and in the future. I am sure that the forthcoming visit by the Soviet party and government delegation to the CSSR will become an expression of the sincere friendship of the Czechoslovak communists and Czechoslovak people towards the Soviet Union and a manifestation of our firm determination to continue to preserve, strengthen and develop our fraternal relations by tirelessly elevating them to a new peak. Permit me to take advantage of this opportunity to wholeheartedly salute the achievements of the Soviet people in the matter of implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress in all spheres. We are happy that the Soviet Union--the chief guarantor of our freedom and of peace throughout the world--is acquiring more and more political and economic might and is steadily developing science and culture. I would like to congratulate the Soviet communists and all the Soviet people warmly on these great successes. I want wholeheartedly to wish them new victories in labor and great health and happiness.

Brezhnev Delegation Departs Moscow

LD300707Y Moscow TASS in English 0702 GMT 30 May 78

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--A Soviet party and government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Prague today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the president of Czechoslovakia, and the Czechoslovak Government.

Arrival in Prague

LD301001Y Moscow TASS in English 0947 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Prague, May 30, TASS--The Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, today arrived here on an official friendly visit.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0730 GMT on 30 May notes that the members of the USSR delegation are: "Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Paety of the Ukraine; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR; Matskevich, member of the CPSU Central Committee and ambassador to Czechoslovakia."

[The report also says that "Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Blatov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Central Auditing Commission and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the delegation."

[The report ends by noting that "(?At the airport decorated with) state flags of the Soviet Union, the delegation was seen off by members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Andropov, Grishin, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Kulakov, Pelshe, Romanov, Suslov and Ustinov; candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev and Chernenko; secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Kapitonov and Dolgikh; members of the CPSU Central Committee Bugayev, [name indistinct], Zamyatin, Pavlov, [names indistinct], Shchelokov; and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Georgadze, Rakhmanin, Tsvigun [words indistinct]."]

CSSR AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD262046Y Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1730 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Cestmir Lovetinsky, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Soviet Union presented his credentials to Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the Kremlin on 26 May.

The ambassador was accompanied by Minister-Counsellor Comrade Chiad, and other diplomatic staff members.

Present on the Soviet side were: Mikhail Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Viktor Maltsev, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and other officials.

During the presentation of credentials Comrade Cestmir Lovetinskiy conveyed most sincere and heartfelt comradely greetings to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the country's Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people and its vanguard, the Communist Party from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Federal Assembly, the Czechoslovak Government and the entire Czechoslovak people.

The peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union are linked through firm, traditional, fraternal bonds, said Cestmir Lovetinskiy. The immortal teaching of Lenin, the great ideas of October, and the heroic struggle of the Soviet state for the elimination of exploitation and for a just socialist system had a great influence on our working class and the other strata of the working people from the very beginning. The treaty of friendship cooperation and mutual assistance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union signed in 1970 meant a new, higher level of that stage of development of our mutual relations in all spheres, based and unswervingly translated into life on principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Comrade Kuznetsov, receiving the credentials, noted that the friendship of the Soviet and the Czechoslovak people had deep historical roots and glorious traditions. Its life-giving force were Lenin's immortal ideas and the ideals of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations over the past 30 years was marked by outstanding success. They assumed the nature of an indestructible alliance, consolidated by common aims, efforts, and tasks in the building of socialism and communism, and by the international unity of the peoples of our countries. The cornerstone in deepening our friendship and developing widespread all-round cooperation between our states, a factor which heightened their contribution to the struggle for application in practice of the ideas of scientific communism, was close mutual interaction, complete comradely trust between the CPSU and the CPCZ which found its expression in the activities of their central committees, and personally, Comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Gustav Husak, stressed Comrade Kuznetsov.

After the presentation of the credentials and exchange of speeches between Comrades Kuznetsov and Lovetinskiy, a discussion followed which was of fraternal, cordial nature. Taking part in it were Comrades Georgadze and Maltsev.

BULGARIA'S TODOROV ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY KOSYGIN

LD291454Y Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--A government delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Stanko Todorov today arrived on a visit in Moscow. The delegation will take part in the opening of the national exhibition "1878-1978. Liberated Bulgaria--Rejuvenated Bulgaria." The delegation was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin and other officials.

Bulgarian Exhibition

LD301022Y Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 30 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 30, TASS--A national exhibition of the Bulgarian People's Republic "Bulgaria Liberated, Bulgaria Rejuvenated", devoted to the centenary of the country's liberation from the Osman yoke, opened in Moscow today.

The opening was attended by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, other Soviet officials, Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Rupublic, members of the Bulgarian Government delegation, which arrived to take part in the ceremony.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1030 GMT on 30 May carries a report on the opening ceremony that notes that "those present greeted with applause Comrades Kosygin, Grishin, Kirilenko, Demichev, Ponomarev Dolgikh, Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; officials of the CPSU Central Committee; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; members of a Bulgarian Government delegation; Bulgarian Ambassador Zhulev, and other Bulgarian comrades. Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers spoke at the opening of the exhibition. Comrade Todorov declared the exhibition open. State anthems of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the USSR were played. Then a visit of the exhibition took place."]

On display at the exhibition are more than 8,000 exhibits, testifying convincingly to the country's successes, to the creative endeavors of the Bulgarian people, to Bulgaria's fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

One of the sections of the exhibition is devoted to the historic relations between the Bulgarian and the Russian peoples, to the role of Russia in Bulgaria's liberation from the Osman yoke.

GRISHIN, SOVIET DELEGATION RETURN FROM SOFIA

LD252228Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Text] The delegation headed by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, today returned to Moscow from the Bulgarian capital where it took part in the Moscow days in Sofia.

BULGARIAN CULTURE CHAIRMAN ZHIVKOVA DEPARTS MOSCOW

LD251415Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 23 May L. Zhivkova, chairman of Bulgaria's Committee for Culture, who had been visiting the USSR in connection with the holding of the days of Bulgarian culture left Moscow for Sofia.

At the airport she was seen off by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

D. Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, was among those seeing her off.

PRAVDA VILIFIES ANTI-MARXIST NEW PHILOSOPHERS IN FRANCE

LD261101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent Yu. Kharlanov dispatch: "Sale of Old Junk"]

[Text] Paris, May--"Many-voiced anti-Marxism of a new style and on an unprecedented scale has recently been on the rampage in France," the newspaper L'HUMANITE has written. "Protests have been ringing out from all sides against the 'intolerable rationalism' of Marxism and against the totalitarianism that supposedly arises from its implementation."

In fact, not a week passes in Paris without the announcement of another crusade against the communists, Marxism and the state of real socialism. For instance, at the height of the election campaign in France, entire pages in LE FIGARO and LE MONDE were taken up with an announcement on the formation of some kind of "committee of intellectuals in favor of a free Europe," which selected the French Communist Party [PCF], the socialist countries and Marxist ideology as a whole as the main targets for attack in its very first declarations. Along with an assortment of professional anti-Soviets and deserters from socialist countries two other names appear in this committee--those of F. Soler and J.M. Benoit, "new philosphers" and representatives of a trend which, in an expression employed by L'HUMANITE, is attempting to simultaneously "smash socialism with a harmer" and all the rationalist ideological directions of recent centuries.

A mixed group of authors of a number of more or less greatly discussed books on ideological and political problems masquerading as philosophy are uniting in France nowadays under the name of the "new philosphers." The large bourgeois Grasset publishing house has organized an association of "new philosophers," one of whom--B.A. Levy--has taken matters into his own hands and made a commercial venture of publishing works by others with the same views. This enterprise has been supported by a widespread advertising campaign in bourgeois newspapers, weekly publications and on radio and television.

The nub of the campaign is a claim that a group of young French intellectuals who were "sworn Marxists" have supposedly found a refutation of Marxism and devised a completely new ideology. "The dominance of Marxists in French universities is henceforth ended!" trumpeted the rightwing weekly publication LE POINT.

The public, but not too wide a public, has read works of the "new philosphers" and fallen into a state of confusion. It transpires that none of them was ever a Marxist. It is true that Levy, Dolle and Glucksmann were at one time involved in student groups, but even there, according to their own testimony, they did not bother with theory (even within the limits of the "little red book" of Mao quotations) but concerned themselves with the tactics of direct action: putting up wall posters and organizing demonstrations. And their first "scientific" workers were merely the fruit of the normal official university courses of philosophy, sociology and psychoanalysis, in which Marx' theory is hardly mentioned.

The latter-day refuters of Marxism have no common philosophical basis. Instead, there is vindication of anarchic "intellectual riot," barely concealed great-French chauvinism, mysticism, scarcely disguised Nietzschean philosophy and much more besides. But some of them do have something in common, primarily on the plane of practical political conclusions. In their statements, they devote much space to the interrelationship of "master and servant" and "teacher and pupil." It is claimed that this duality is part of man's very nature, that no changes in social regimes and ideological systems change anything and that, consequently, history moves in a closed circle. It is further maintained that the proletariat as a class is simply "Marxism's greatest invention." [paragraph continues]

The proletariat does not exist, has never existed and can never exist, Levy writes. His "logic" is simply irrefutable: Only part of a society which has its own ideology can be called a class. Workers who are illiterate and weighed down by work cannot elaborate an ideology of their own. Consequently there is no such class as the proletariat.

The "philosopher" Levy with his theories is followed onto the straight road of concrete politics by the "historian" Gluckmann . He occupies a special position in the group of the "new philosophers," playing the part of guardian and interpreter to various kinds of "dissidents" from socialist countries. He brings them into television discussions, arranges colloquiums and symposiums for them, and dresses their tousled anti-Soviet ravings in the latest chic Parisian philosophical fashion.

Glucksmann goes even further than Levy. He not only "eliminates" the proletariat but also rejects the "people's masses" as an active factor in history. For him there are only the "plebs," the mindless working cattle. "The fact that the plebeians are not capable in the present or the future of deciding their own fate," Glucksmann writes, "is proven by any revolution." The conclusion: Why are revolutions needed, if they give the plebeians nothing but the same?

But if there is no proletariat and the people's masses do not exist, what about the bourgeoisie? Surely it does not exist either? This question is one of the most complex for the "new philosophers." The bourgeoisie does not like being eliminated, even verbally.

The "new philosophers" are far from entertaining seditious thoughts where the bourgeoisie is concerned. Levy, for example, to prove that it does and will exist, refers to the utopian society described by Plato in which only enlightened slaveowners are recognized as subjects of history, while slaves and women, not possessing a soul, are equated with things. "Capitalism," Levy writes, "is nothing but the highest stage of Platonism." The role of "master" and "teacher" belongs by right to those who possess capital. Thus the circle again becomes closed: "Capital is the truth and the crown of 'Western history,'" and whoever encroaches on its dominion must be a fool, Levy suggests.

All the stratagems of the "new philosophy," which unites Freud with Mao, Saint Augustine with the Existentialists and barbaric terminology with the refined style of the "new philosophers," are in the final analysis merely old junk, carelessly renovated. Medieval ideas, which were exposed with merry laughter back in the 18th century by the great French Materialist philosophers, the precursors of 1789, are slipping into the last quarter of the 20th century.

"A new wind of obscurantism is blowing over the stage of our society plunged in crisis," (Obral) and (Delcour), the authors of a pamphlet against the "new philosophers," write.

"Neither new nor philosophers " is how L'HUMANITE assessed this phenomenon. The newspaper of the French communists regards it as the latest link in a number of anticommunist campaigns conducted by large capital. That is also the socialists' opinion. "Of course, the views of Glucksmann and Benoit are of themselves not serious and can be exposed without difficulty," J. Chevenement, one of the leaders of the French Socialist Party, notes. "But the 'new philosophers' political operation must be approached very seriously."

The scope of the advertising campaign, the size of the editions of their books, the innumerable articles in the daily and weekly publications and a special movie shot for television by Levy attest that money is not being spared to publicize the "new philosophers."

The "operation" has surged beyond France's borders. TIME magazine and the New York TIMES in the United States, DIE WELT in the FRG, and CORRIERE DELLA SERA in Italy are reporting delightedly on the anti-Marxists' debauch in France and are organizing the publicity for all their tricks.

The ideologists of the traditional rightwing of the French bourgeoisie initially treated the campaign of the "new philosphers" with a certain caution. They were confused by the Maoist and anarchist terminology and the appeals for "freedom of spirit" and " intellectual rebellion." But when it transpired that this leftwing phraseology concealed ideas that did not encroach in the slightest on the interests of the respectable bourgeois, they opened their arms wide to the "new philosphers." Prof Raymond Aron, the patriarch of anticommunism in France, frankly writes in L'EXPRESS: "Deviating from the Marxisms which flourish in France, these young people... logically had to come closer to liberalism." True, he reflects, the majority of them, in their scorn for the people's masses and their hatred of socialism, do not preach "liberalism" but stand on the brink--or, in Glucksmann's case, have already crossed it--of the ideology mankind usually calls "fascism," straightforward fascism. Do not be afraid of this, R. Aron urges: This is only ideology whereas real fascism is political practice, and counts for nothing here.

At the same time the ideology of the "new philosphers" is built in such a way that it can be used without any special alterations by all sorts of extremist leftwing groups in their practical activity--groups which objectively merge with extreme reaction.

Some figures from the "new philosophers" group and their ideas were widely used by the French bourgeoisie in its campaign before the National Assembly elections. Thus J.M. Benoit, one of the first of the "new philosophers" to "bury" Marx, was even nominated as a candidate of the government Republican Party in the district where PCF General Secretary Georges Marchais was running. And although the "new philosopher" failed ignominously--he could not even collect enough votes to remain a candidate in the second round of the ballot--he is not dejected. Benoit is now proposing, in the QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS, that a campaign to boycott the Olympics in Moscow be initiated as one form of the "ideological" struggle.

But the policy of the "new philosophers" is not restricted to specific aims. In the final anaysis the spearhead of the newly emerged anti-Marxism, L'HUMANITE writes, "is aimed against the people and those forces that stand in opposition to the established order. It strikes against the vanguard of the working class."

The "new philosophers" appeal primarily to the social stratum in France that is disillusioned with the course of the country's social development and succumbs more easily than others to all sorts of ideological fashions: to the intelligentsia and students, representatives of mental labor who are objectively one of the working class's most important allies. To confuse the intellectuals and divert them as far as possible from the main problems of the class struggle--this is the main task of the "new philosophy." One French student who has fallen into this ideological vortex says in LE MONDE: "There is no future! The old world is everywhere--behind us and before us--and we cannot break out of it!" This is precisely the effect sought by the apologists of "historical pressimism," as the "new philosophers" call themselves.

The Paris press has recently noted that the "new philosophers" are perhaps going out of fashion. [paragraph continues]

"Surely they have not been dancing for just one summer?" the rightwing newspaper L'AURORE asks. Some people are even reproaching the leftwing newspapers for allegedly attacking this intellectual fashion too seriously. Indeed, it is hard to say which of the ideas and figures of the "new philosophy" will remain on the surface after a few months. But so far in the "marketplace of ideas," as LE MONDE describes the ideological atmosphere of present-day Paris, their kiosk is brightly and gaudily illuminated. The clearance sale of old ideological stock dragged out of the trunks of history is continuing.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT SOVIET UNION IN JUNE

LD291404Y Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--In accordance with agreement reached, Denmark's Foreign Minister Knud Boerge Andersen will arrive for an official visit in the Soviet Union in mid-June, it is reported here.

SWEDISH KING, QUEEN TO VISIT USSR IN JUNE

LD182156Y Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 18 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 19 TASS--His Majesty King Carl 16th Gustaf of Sweden and Her Majesty Queen Sylvia will make an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of June of this year at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

KAPITONOV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SWISS LABOR CONGRESS

LD221559Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--The CPSU delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which had been participating in the work of the 11th Swiss Labor Party Congress, left Geneva for home 18 May. The delegation comprised M.Z. Shakirov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Bashkirskiy Obkom, and A.S. Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section. The delegation was seen off at Geneva airport by Swiss Labor Party Secretary General A. Magnin, Honorary Chairman J. Vincent, Politburo member R. Dafflon and also V.S. Lavrov, USSR ambassador to Switzerland.

The delegation was met at Moscow's Vnukovo Airport by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.A. Petrovichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; M. Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

NATO POSITION AT UN SESSION, U.S. MEETING CONTRASTED

LD291803Y Moscow TASS in English 1732 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--TASS political commentator Yevgeniy Babenko writes: Describing NATO's attitude to the special disarmament session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York, the NOUVELLES ATLANTIQUE, a bulletin close to the NATO leadership. noted that the Western military bloc will play "an indirect role" at the session.

The United States and some other NATO members, everything indicates, intend to be active at a different meeting, namely, the NATO council, to be held in Washington on May 30-31.

The West's proposals for disarmament are rather scant. In the meanwhile, sent to Washington from the Pentagon and the headquarters of the North Atlantic bloc are heavy ledgers with the reports alone coming to more than 2,000 pages. The biggest program for enhancing the military potential of the alliance drawn up till the end of the century, the biggest in the bloc's entire history, envisages the joint manufacture of new types of naval and land missiles, the elaboration of methods of electronic warfare, increasing the stockpiles of weapons and munitions, the building of common war equipment warehouses...

Whipping up the arms race as much as possible, the NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, U.S. General Haig, and the bloc's Secretary General Joseph Luns, have long stopped counting their statements about the "military danger from the East" and "the alarming superiority of the Warsaw treaty's forces," etc. The UNITED STATES NEW & WORLD REPORT weekly has just carried an interview with Haig in which he warns not simply about a "threat" but about a "massive build-up of Soviet arms" in Eastern Europe.

Just on the eve of the opening of the Washington session, the AP agency informed the world about a "secret" NATO report on the "expanding Soviet military machine" in the years to come. The purpose of this and similar publications is to make still another attempt and convince the tax-payers in NATO countries, even without well substantiated arguments, of the need to lay down the cash for the bloc's fabulous military spending.

True, it is becoming ever more difficult to bamboozle the population of the West--despite all the tricks of the selfish propaganda. They realise ever more clearly who really wants peace and who are preparing for all kinds of military adventures. The USSR's proposals at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament of a complex of radical measures for ending the arms race and really starting disarmament met with a broad response.

The peoples of the planet, including, of course, those of NATO member-countries, want to live under conditions of lasting peace and firm security. There is no doubt that their voice will resound louder than the provocative cries of the champions of a runaway arms race.

ANNIVERSARY OF SOVIET-EGYPTIAN TREATY NOTED

LD272200Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "An Anniversary Crossed Out by Cairo"]

[Excerpts] Cairo and Moscow were supposed to celebrate the seventh anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Egypt on 27 May, but it was unilaterally abrogated by the Egyptian leadership 2 years ago.

Naturally, this was never likely to alter the friendly Soviet attitude toward the Egyptian people, nor is it likely to poison Egyptians' feelings of friendship toward the Soviet Union--feelings of friendship brought about by Soviet assistance and support of Egypt. This is made particularly clear by letters from Egypt to Radio Moscow.

On 2 June 1971, President as-Sadat told the national assembly of Egypt: We wanted this treaty, and we signed it; it added fresh guarantees to the cause of winning our struggle. He added: I personally worked to sign this treaty with the Soviet Union for the sake of our people now and in the future.

So, if one follows the logic of President as-Sadat, who abandoned and abrogated the treaty, one can see that he has deprived Egypt of guarantees for the success of its struggle.

American and Western assistance to Egypt is given only in a way most likely to get a good return for those who give it. Anyway it is always given in such quantities as to do little good to the Egyptian economy and to make it more and more dependent on big moneybrokers. In the shadow of the open-door policy a real economic chaos thrives at the expense of millions of common Egyptians.

In the political field, the idea of special political relations between Cairo and the United States has faded away. The failure came in the wake of As-Sadat's "pilgrimage" to occupied Jerusalem--Israel is more and more intractable in its attitudes, whereas Egypt is making more and more concessions and abandoning more and more positions; while the United States is playing the role of a neutral arbitrator and at the same time giving unlimited assistance to the agreement, as has always been the case. The people of Egypt are today assessing for themselves the results of the break with their real friends and comrades in struggle.

EGYPTIAN ASSEMBLY APPROVES RESULTS OF REFERENDUM

LD291224Y Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 29 May 78 LD

["Toughening of Reprisals"--TASS headline]

[Text] Cairo, May 29, TASS--The People's Assembly of the Arab Republic of Egypt approved the results of the so-called "referendum" and referred them to the parliamentary legislative commission for working out laws. This decision of Egypt's highest legislative body was actually predetermined since the majority of deputies of the People's Assembly are members of the pro-government party of the centre. As is known, the measures planned by the Egyptian authorities are aimed at further infringement on democratic freedoms and suppression of the progressive forces in the country.

The Egyptian press reports that the working out of the laws will be concluded by the end of next week. But the authorities ensured long in advance that they be already practically implemented. Over the past fortnight, arrests of members of the National Progressive (left) party are being made in the country. Because of censorship, the two latest issues of the newspaper AL-AHALI, the organ of the National Progressive Party, were not issued.

The investigation of the case of 60 Egyptian journalists criticising the present regime was started. These undemocratic measures aimed at suppressing the opposition to the existing Egyptian regime are regarded in Arab political circles as As-Sadat's striving to clear the road for concluding separate deals with Israel.

CAMPAIGN OF PERSECUTION OF EGYPTIAN LEFT DESCRIBED

LD272328Y Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 27, TASS--Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, chairman of the National-Progressive (left) Party of Egypt, gave an interview to the Beirut newspaper AL-USBU' AL-'ARABI.

Speaking of the present regime's campaign of persecutions and hounding of left-wing forces, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din said: "The causes are clear to all common Egyptians. Economic difficulties, more insistently with every passing day, require a radical change of the economic policy, and the government has no political boldness for that, and therefore it decided to resort to methods which are more acceptable to it; to lay the blame for its failure on others, first of all, on left-wing forces as if the latter are responsible for the economic crisis and the continuing occupation of the Egyptian territory."

He pointed out that ever since it was founded in April 1976 the party has been emphasizing that it is necessary for the government to take urgent measures to resolve the problems of the working sections of population and to reduce the gap between the poor and the rich.

We warned and insisted, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din emphasized, that our economic cooperation with other countries be of producing and not consuming character.

He rejected the attempts by the official Egyptian authorities to accuse the National Progressive Party of being responsible for the emergence of clandestine organizations in Egypt. The real responsibility rests with the authorities that did not wish to ensure the freedom of founding of political parties and took the road of curtailing democratic institutions in the country, Khalid Muhyi ad-Din pointed out.

In conclusion Khalid-Muhyi ad-Din expressed firm confidence that no administrative measures and bans can undermine left-wing forces, since it is with them that broad popular masses of Egypt associate their striving for progress, for better living conditions of the people.

'ARAFAT CONDEMNS U.S. VIEW OF HUMAN RIGHTS

LD282126Y Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] New York, May 28, TASS--Speaking in a Chicago TRIBUNE interview, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat strongly condemned the policy of the U.S. administration, openly conniving with the Israeli aggressive policy, refusing to meet the demand of PLO for the granting to the Palestinian people of the right to create its own independent state and preventing a peaceful Middle East settlement. The stand of the American ruling circles, 'Arafat stressed, exposes the hypocrisy of their verbiage about the so-called protection of human rights. Their attitude to the Palestinian people is reminiscent of the genocide policy pursued by the USA towards the American Indians.

KUWAITI PAPER CITED ON 'SECRET' U.S.-ISRAEL ARMS DEAL

LD281942Y Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, May 28, TASS--Newspaper AL-QABUS reports that Israeli Defence Minister Weizman intends to discuss with representatives of the American administration the question of speediest implementation of the secret "Martmon" plan for Israel's additional armament. This plan, the newspaper notes, provides for arms supplies to Israel worth one billion dollars a year in the course of ten years. It is also planned to increase the number of Israeli tanks by 100 percent, combat planes by 50 percent and antitank rockets by 900 percent.

According to the new plan, AL-QABUS writes, Israel will receive access to the latest American technology, which will enable it to manufacture independently perfected air-to-surface and air-to-air missiles as well as modern electronic detection systems.

EYEWITNESSES DESCRIBE ISRAELI MANEUVERS IN LEBANON

LD282244Y Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 28 May 78 LD

["Outrages of Israeli Occupiers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, May 28, TASS--The Israeli occupation authorities are continuing their wide campaign of terror and violence in the south of Lebanon, striving to suppress the mounting wave of discontent among the Arab population. According to reports reaching the Lebanese capital, the Israeli authorities have arrested in recent days more than one hundred Arabs resident in the countryside. They threaten to use most cruel repressive measures against those who are resisting them.

Israeli punitive troops are plundering civilians, taking away food, cattle and money from the peasants.

According to evidence of eyewitnesses, Israeli military have been carrying large-scale manoeuvres in Lebanon's southern areas, in the course of which they are concentrating military units under cover of exercises on the heights near Lebanese populated localities. The Israeli authorities use their claims about the necessity to create a so-called security belt for Israel as a pretext for continuing the occupation of the captured Lebanese territories, the newspaper AN-NIDA reports. The ruling circles of Tel Aviv use the same pretext to justify their refusal to abide by the resolution of the U.N. Security Council demanding immediate and full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied areas of Lebanon.

ISRAEL STEPS UP 'INTERFERENCE' IN OCCUPIED LANDS

LD271804Y Moscow TASS in English 1446 GMT 27 May 78 LD

["Israel's Predatory Desires"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, May 27, TASS--According to reports reaching here, the Israeli authorities are stepping up interference into all spheres of life of the Arab population in the occupied lands, preventing in every way activities of local self-government bodies. This is another testimony that Israel intends to continue putting into life its plan of annexation of the occupied lands, including on the Western Bank of the River Jordan.

A representative of Israel's Defence Ministry was compelled to admit that such acts are committed in accordance with instructions of the central authorities. Israeli settlements are established on the "developed" lands and these settlements, he said, are "necessary for ensuring the national security" for Israel and, therefore, such actions "are not contrary to international law."

One strong-point of annexation has already been established between Ramallah and Nabulus in accordance with the plan, recently drawn up in Tel Aviv, of construction of six Israeli urban-type settlements on the occupied Western Bank of the River Jordan. The newspaper MA'ARIV has reported that the construction of the rest will begin soon in the areas of Nabulus and Jerusalem.

The methods, used in the notorious "development" of the lands captured by Israel, have been convincingly laid bare by representatives of 45 Arab tribes of the Negev Desert, who recently held a press conference in Jerusalem. Israeli occupationists, they pointed out, plunder Arab property, destroy Arab dwellings, kill cattle. All is done with one aim--to force the Arab population to leave the areas which are to the liking of the Tel Aviv ringleaders.

ISRAEL GOING AHEAD WITH WEST BANK, GAZA AUTONOMY PLAN

LD281810Y Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Amman, May 28, TASS--The Israeli authorities are preparing for a practical implementation of their plan for the granting of the so-called partial autonomy to the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza sector. This plan is known to be put forward by Israeli Prime Minister Begin in the course of the separate talks with Egypt, and provides for the preservation of Tel Aviv's tough control of the said territories. The occupation authorities are now examining welcome candidates from among the Arabs who, according to the design of the aggressor, will replace Israeli executives in their posts in the West Bank and in Gaza.

FATAH OFFICIAL SAYS PALESTINIAN RESISTANCE WILL CONTINUE

LD281159Y Moscow TASS in English 0739 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 28, TASS--The Palestinian resistance movement is determined to continue the struggle against imperialist plans aimed at making the Palestine revolution and the Lebanese national patriotic movement capitulate, Abu Salih, member of the Central Council of the Palestinian organisation Fatah, said in an interview published here.

Abu Salih pointed out that it is necessary to unite all the patriotic forces of the Lebanese society in the struggle against the continued Israeli aggression in the south Lebanese districts.

NATO TIES SEEN HAMPERING TURKISH PARTICIPATION IN DETENTE

LD261454Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 25 May 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "NATO Is the Chief Obstacle on the Road to Detente"]

[Text] It is quite apt today to say that the favorable influence of the final document of the Helsinki all-European conference has become obvious. Detente has ceased to be a mere intention. Finding expression in a number of concrete acts, detente is exerting a generally favorable influence on international relations. Detente is also having an effect on mobilizing the efforts of large and small states to stop the arms race, the most urgent problem of our time. The current special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament is a good example of this. Representatives of states of all continents are attending. This shows that the peoples of the world ardently desire an end to the arms race, which gobbles up such large material and labor resources.

Developing countries dragged into aggressive military blocs by imperialist Western circles are suffering great losses as a result of the arms race. Turkey too is afflicted by this harmful influence. Under the influence of NATO and CENTO leaders, Turkey is compelled to increase funds for military purposes. Thus, tens of millions of Turkish lire are being spent for military purposes instead of developing the economy. The policy of war preparations, dictated to Turkey by leaders of the imperialist blocs, is provoking increasing resistance in various social strata. The recent statements by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and Defense Minister Hasan Esat Isik in connection with the wish of NATO leaders to impose a long-term program at the May meeting of the NATO Council for increasing NATO armed forces and arms are examples of this. It can be seen from these statements that Turkey does not want to participate in the NATO program prepared for the next 10-15 years. As pointed out by Bulent Ecevit, the Turkish Government is evolving a new defense concept. This concept takes realistic account of the favorable changes that have occurred internationally.

As pointed out in the Ankara and Istanbul press, this statement by the Turkish head of government enjoys approval and support as a step in keeping with the wishes and hopes of the Turkish people. Many papers demand more radical steps in line with the provisions of the final document of the Helsinki general European conference. Thus, for instance, the paper YENI GUN believes Turkey must break all ties connecting it with imperialism. By achieving true independence and following a policy of nonalinement, Turkey will gain greater confidence among its neighbors. As pointed out by the paper, this would enable the country to go beyond the bounds of limited relations and create the possibility of establishing truly friendly ties with neighboring countries and to engage in effective and mutually advantageous cooperation with these countries.

Those who realize that relations with militarist NATO circles seriously hamper Turkey from actively participating in the period of developing detente in keeping with the final document of the general European conference are growing in number. According to CUMHURIYET, NATO bases and other military installations in Turkey continue to be exploited now--just as they have been for many years--to sabotage international cooperation and to arouse misgivings among states.

In a recent article in BARIS Prof Ahmet Sukru Esmer referred to this very point. He said: There is no room on our territory for American bases. He was thus indicating the necessity for Turkey to abolish the American bases with immediate effect, just as France did in 1966.

Such demands are increasing daily and show that Turkey cannot go on abiding any longer with the pro-NATO policy dictated to it. The interests of both Turkey and a number of other countries that have participated in the Helsinki general European conference lie in development of detente and successful implementation of all provisions of the final document.

ECEVIT SEES CRISIS IN TURKEY'S RELATIONS WITH WEST

LD262305Y Moscow TASS in English 2243 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, May 26, TASS--A threat to Turkey's security comes not from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries but from countries of the West. We became convinced of this by the entire course of the development of international relations after the Second World War, said Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who is currently here.

Speaking at the foreign press union, he emphasized that Turkey's relations with the West as a whole and with NATO and the Common Market, in particular, are in a state of deep and protracted crisis. The prime minister pointed out that the Western states' discrimination policy with regard to Turkey does a perceptible damage to the economy and security of the country.

The continuation of contacts with the West, he said, does not rule out an expansion of Turkey's relations of friendship and cooperation with neighbouring states, including the USSR with which the Turkish people maintain strong and deep contacts. Thereby, Bulent Ecevit pointed out, Turkey will make its contribution to the cause of furthering the process of detente and strengthening peace. The head of the Turkish Government declared for an end to the arms race, emphasizing that a solution to this important problem will give an opportunity to the developing countries, and Turkey is such a country, to successfully handle their economic problems.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL ON 14TH AKEL CONGRESS IN CYPRUS

CPSU's Greetings

LD271100Y Moscow TASS in English 0813 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has sent a message of greetings to the 14th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL], which says:

In a complicated political situation in the country, a result of a reactionary putsch inspired by the NATO's militarist circles, the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus is waging a courageous struggle against imperialist plans to turn the island into a NATO military base, for independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus, for solution of the Cyprus issue by peaceful means within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of its resolutions with due account for the interests of the Greek and Turkish communities. AKEL is reliable stronghold of the Cyprus people's struggle against foreign imperialism and its local accomplices, for the vital interests of the Cyprus people, for peace and social progress.

The Communists of the Soviet Union highly appreciate that the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus, true as it is to the great banner of Marx-Engels-Lenin, is consistently coming out for stronger unity of the international communist and working class movement. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union expresses militant solidarity with the just struggle of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus and all the Cyprus people in defence of their republic, for a peace settlement of all outstanding problems in the common interests of Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

We wish you, Dear Comrades, great successes in cohesion of all democratic and patriotic forces of the country in the struggle against the incessant designs of internal and external reaction in Cyprus and around Cyprus, for a happy future of your country.

Long live the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus--the stronghold of the democratic forces of the country.

May strengthen and develop the fraternal friendship between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Ryabov Address

LD262012Y Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 26, TASS--The 14th Congress of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) is in session here. Member of the Political Bureau of AKEL's Central Committee, Secretary of the Central Committee D. Konstantinou delivered a report this morning on the party's organizational work in a period under review.

Foreign guests started taking the floor. The first to take it was head of the CPSU delegation, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yakov Ryabov, who was warmly received by the participants in the congress.

Yakov Ryabov conveyed to the delegates of the congress, to all AKEL members, fraternal and cordial greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and personally from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The courageous struggle of the people of Cyprus, Yakov Ryabov said, enjoys broad support of the socialist countries, the national-liberation movements, the world progressive public. As to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the peoples of our country--being consistent internationalists, we have always been supporting the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Cyprus, displayed militant solidarity with the fraternal AKEL and all the democrats of Cyprus, who come out for freedom and independence of their motherland from encroachments of the NATO's militarist circles, for solution of the Cyprus issue with due account for the interests of the whole population of the country--Greeks and Turks, on the basis of the U.N. resolutions.

We know that in Cyprus and outside it there are forces which, spreading all sorts of fabrications of imperialist propaganda, are trying to distort the Soviet Union's stand in the Cyprus issue, to present it in a false light.

But the slanderers' attempts are futile. Their dreams are not destined to come true. Life itself turns down and rejects point-blank their malignant insinuations. From this high rostrum of your congress we declare once again that our devotion to the banner of proletarian internationalism, our solidarity with the fraternal AKEL and the fighting Cyprus are, as ever, strong and unshakable!

In the sphere of foreign policy, the speaker went on to say, our country continues consistently realizing the CPSU's general line, aimed at ensuring a durable and stable peace on earth. As you know well, the Soviet Union has again initiated a package of measures aimed at bringing about real political and military detente, at curbing the arms race, at banning the production of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron bomb.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of our party, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev convincingly and clearly stated at the 18th Komsomol Congress: "Peace, non-interference into internal affairs, respect for independence and territorial integrity, equality, mutually-beneficial cooperation--all these are the necessary and the most important elements of detente and durable peace. Such is our policy in Europe, such is our policy in Africa, Asia, Latin America, in all parts of the world."

Leonid Brezhnev's recent visit to the FRG and the documents which crowned that visit have been a new important contribution to consolidation of peace and peaceful cooperation of states in Europe and the whole world.

Problems, relating to the Mediterranean, occupy a significant place in the foreign policy of our country. The Soviet Union stands for the earliest solution of the Middle East crisis, that would meet the interests of all peoples of that region, including the Arab people of Palestine.

Our party firmly and consistently works towards a peaceful and fair settlement of the Cyprus problems with due account for the interests of all people of Cyprus, with reasonably taking into account the interests and rights of both communities. It comes out in defence of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the Republic of Cyprus. The continuing designs of imperialists around Cyprus raise most urgently the question of the need of taking practical measures in realization of the U.S. resolutions on Cyprus, including convocation of a representative international conference within the framework of the United Nations.

In conclusion, Yakov Ryabov expressed confidence that the decisions taken at the 14th AKEL Congress will be a new contribution towards solution of the problem of Cyprus on the basis of the U.N. resolutions, will still higher raise the party's prestige as a front-rank fighter for the interests of the working masses.

To the stormy applause of the delegates, Yakov Ryabov conveyed to the congress a message of greetings from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and presented a memorable gift from the CPSU Central Committee--a portrait of Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

Ryabov Activities

LD281408Y Moscow TASS in English 1200 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, May 28 TASS--A CPSU delegation led by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yakov Ryabov that is staying here inspected the new Soviet cultural centre in Nicosia that will soon be commissioned. Yakov Ryabov and members of the delegation highly assessed the building of the cultural centre that has the lastest equipment.

The CPSU delegation also visited the Soviet pavilion at the Cyprus state international fair. The head of the delegation, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yakov Ryabov showed interest in the pavilion's exhibits and talked with representatives of Soviet foreign trade organisations.

MAGAZINE OUTLINES SOVIET-CUBAN ORGANIZATION IN AFRICA

PA261540Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1221 GMT 26 May 78 PA

[Text] Paris, 26 May (EFE)--Soviet Gen Vasiliy Ivanovich Petrov, deputy chief of staff of Soviet Army Aviation [title as received], is in charge of coordinating the movements of the 35,000-40,000 Cuban soldiers operating in Africa.

This statement was made today, Friday, by the weekly VSD (FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY) in reference to the way in which Cuban intervention on the African Continent is set up.

The operations are "supervised" by Gen Sergey Sokolov, first deputy minister of defense, who has assigned several senior Soviet officers to Cuba.

On the island, these officers established a "permanent joint military organization" that includes Raul Castro, Fidel's brother; Gen Enio Leyva, vice minister of the interior; and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the Cuban secret service.

According to the magazine, the decisions of this committee are transmitted to Oscar Oramas Oliva (known as the "three O's"), the Cuban ambassador in Luarda [as received]. The diplomat is reportedly a kind of "political commisar." At the same time, he is reportedly responsible for transmitting orders to unit commanders.

According to the weekly, the Cuban forces in Africa have ground-to-ground missiles which arrived 2 months ago.

French and U.S. secret services believe that the number of Cuban soldiers in Africa will be doubled before the end of this year. The fact that, for the past 3 weeks, Soviet planes have been transporting the families of Cuban military personnel to Angola indicates that the Cubans plan to be in Africa for a "long time."

According to the CIA, those soldiers cost a total of some $65 million a year, a modest figure which indicates that the Cuban soldiers in Africa have a very low standard of living.

In addition, the magazine reports that the Russian-Cuban committee in Havana has assigned "advisers" to various African states who often pass through Lisbon. Some of them "are agents of the DGI (Cuban secret service) or the KGB (Soviet secret service)." They are responsible for "political action" at the level of the African governments.

FURTHER MATERIAL ON DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO ZAIRE

Soviet, Cuban Involvement

LD280934Y Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 28, TASS--PRAVDA writes: The events in the south of Zaire showed what is the real value of all propaganda deliberations that Western powers are deeply concerned over freedom and independence of African states. The masks have been torn off now, and what was revealed?

First of all, the lie that was spread by the press of neocolonialists and also by Chinese newspapers and politicians that the USSR and Cuba, allegedly, took part in the events in the Shaba coup do not withstand the test of reality. Under the pressure of facts, representative of the French Defence Ministry, as the press reports, could not confirm his previous statements that there were "Soviet servicemen" in Zaire.

The fabrication about the involvement of Cubans in the events in Zaire was also exposed. Even the Belgian foreign minister had to condemn this fabrication. Then what was the purpose of spreading this lie? The New York TIMES declared quite outspokenly that the United States Government is actually paving the ground for blaming the military actions in Zaire on Cubans and Russians. And the Algerian ASH-SHA'Q, exposing the interventionists, pointed out: As soon as people's protests started in Shaba, it was alleged that the USSR and Cuba interfered to turn an internal conflict into an international one. So the entire mechanism of deceiving the U.S. and world public has been revealed, PRAVDA writes.

The myth about "Soviet and Cuban servicemen" was quickly and completely exposed, PRAVDA writes. Nevertheless, with references to this myth calls are being made in the United States to subject Cuba to a new blockade. And some political leaders, just as during the events in the Horn of Africa, are threatening again to link African problems with the talk on strategic offensive arms limitation.

Another argument that was used to "justify" the intervention of (?Western powers) in Zaire was that it was necessary to "save Europeans" in the zone of the events. The world conference for liquidation of racism and racial discrimination that was held in Basel a few days ago justly noted in its resolution that the pretext advanced by the aggressive forces asserting that they wish to evacuate and save the white population is another proof of their racist policy that was manifested in extermination of many thousands of Africans.

The participants in the military intervention in Zaire, PRAVDA writes, will no longer be able to cover up the purely imperialist, neocolonialist motives of their actions. Western powers try to consolidate the rule of large monopolies in Africa, to ensure their own political influence, to weaken the national liberation movement. It is not accidental that the latest reports indicate that the United States plans to give assistance to pro-Western groupings that take a stand against the lawful Government of Angola. The threat of interference overhangs other countries, Zaire's neighbours.

Angolan Criticism of PRC, NATO

LD280542Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] The People's Republic of Angola resolutely condemns the imperialist intervention of the aggressive NATO bloc in Zaire and the treacherous policy of China with regard to the African peoples.

This is published in a statement in Luanda by the republic's Revolutionary Council, the highest organ of state authority in the country.

The sinister foreign policy of China, states the document, is manifested by its full support for the policy of imperialist forces and also in the deliveries of arms to Zaire and to Angolan dissident groups which come out, arms in hand, against the revolutionary gains of the people.

In order to nip imperialist provocations in the bud, the Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Angola has called on the entire Angolan people to strengthen the ties of solidarity and cooperation with socialist states, first and foremost the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Maneuvers of Kinshasa Regime

ID262100Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1418 GMT 26 May 78 LD

["Shaba--Behind the Scenes"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 May--TASS observer Askold Biryukov writes: Despite the clamor raised by the NATO propaganda organs over "Soviet-Cuban interference" in Zaire, few unprejudiced people in the West any longer doubt that the actions of the rebels in Shaba Province were prompted exclusively by the development of the internal situation. Lack of rights and arbitrary rule, hunger and poverty of the local population--these are the hidden causes of the present stand by opponents of the Kinshasa regime. Their aim was to put an end to this unpopular regime and the domination of the Western monopolies.

It is not fortuitous that the rising has been widely supported by the local population. And is not this the reason for the unsuccessful operations of the government forces, who had orders to take reprisals against the rebels? It even reached the point where many soldiers of Mobutu's army began going over to the rebel side!

The myth of "Soviet-Cuban interference" was spread when a real prospect emerged that the Kinshasa regime might altogether lose control over this very rich Zairian province. It is remarkable that in response to Mobutu's "request," just those Western powers that have billions invested in the country sent in their strike units and equipment with lightning speed. Now that the version about the "humane mission" of the punitive troops sent to Shaba supposedly to "rescue" United States, Belgian and French citizens has been exploded by the pressure of the facts, the Kinshasa regime is again maneuvering to retain the French Legionnaires and Belgian paratroops in Zaire as long as possible and get units sent in from certain pro-Western African countries in order to finally crush the centers of resistance to the ruling regime in Shaba with their help. These maneuvers are finding a sympathetic response in Washington and in the capitals of some other NATO countries that are concerned to strengthen the position of their monopolies in Zaire and keep that strategically important area in their own hands.

It is impossible not to notice in this connection that in Kinshasa, Washington and other Western capitals much use is being made of anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban fabrications that are at present being zealously concocted and circulated throughout the world--by the Peking propagandists also--and which virtually seek to justify the interventionist action of NATO in Zaire, without regard to its consequences for the Zairian people.

Moroccan Soldiers, NATO Designs

ID291914Y Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 28 May 78 LD

[Text] London, May 28, TASS--One can hear bursts of machine-gun fire, the sound of window-panes crushed with submachine-gun butts and the weeping of children on the outskirts of Kolwezi inhabited by families of African miners and the urban poor. Arbitrary actions in those districts are perpetrated by the NATO soldiers sent to Zaire's Shaba Province to "put things in order." As the London SUNDAY TELEGRAPH writes, they are zealously carrying out their mission, and prefer first to shoot and then ask questions. A regime of open terror has been established in Kolwezi, the center of Zaire's ore-mining industry and a big communication junction. According to preliminary data cited by the Western news agencies, more than a thousand people died at the hands of the NATO invaders in the city.

The occupiers apparently intend to entrench themselves in Zaire to stay for a long time. The French Legionnaires, as the REUTER agency reports, are building fortifications on the outskirts of Kolwezi. Belgian paratroopers are sent to Lubumbashi, Shaba's administrative center, and a number of other populated localities. A heavily-armed Belgian paratrooper battalion is at present in Kamina military base.

Soldiers of the Moroccan Army, the first contingent of the so-called inter-African forces, have arrived in Shaba. According to the design of the Western powers, they are to camouflage the actual occupation of Zaire's richest province by the NATO armed forces. These units are to be under the command of regular officers of the French and other NATO armies.

It became known that Senegal has shipped to Zaire military transportation facilities and is now preparing paratroopers, who together with Gabon and Moroccan servicemen are to replace French Legionnaires in Shaba. Agreement on this aid to Zaire by Senegal was reached at the recent French-African meeting in Paris with the participation of representatives of French-speaking African states.

The situation in Zaire was discussed at the meeting yesterday between French President Giscard d'Estaing, Defence Minister Bourges and Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Mery. British Prime Minister Callaghan supported in principle in his speech in the House of Commons Britain's participation in the forces, which could at short notice interfere and protect European citizens staying in Africa.

New York, May 28, TASS--The events in Zaire are used by the Western propaganda not only to justify open interference in the internal affairs of sovereign African states, but also to strengthen the aggressive NATO bloc and ensure an arms build-up. The hackneyed "Soviet threat" in Africa bugaboo is again put to the foreground, which as the New York TIMES writes, may serve as a pretext for enhancing the effectiveness of the North Atlantic alliance during the discussion of its problems at the forthcoming NATO Council session in Washington.

Independent Africa resolutely protests against NATO's armed intervention in Zaire, stressing that the present aggression of the Western powers constitutes a grave threat to peace and security of the peoples of the continent.

Luanda. The military interference of the NATO countries in Zaire threatens peace and calm of the whole of independent Africa, said Lucio Lara, member of the Politbureau of the MPLA-Workers Party of Angola CC.

Freetown. The crude interference of the Western NATO member-countries in the internal conflict in Zaire has created a new seat of tension in the center of our continent, the Sierra Leone DAILY MAIL writes.

Maputo. It is the duty of the Organization of African Unity to demand from the West that it end the airlifting of its troops and materiel to Zaire under the false pretext of "protection of Europeans," notes the Mozambique NOTICIAS DE BEIRA.

Rabat. The events in Zaire is the business of the population of Zaire itself and no one has the right to interfere in its internal affairs, said general secretary of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party Ali Yata.

Cairo. The new NATO intervention in Zaire reveals the racialist essence of the aggressors, who staged a massacre among the population of Shaba Province, says the statement issued here by the permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization.

The armed invasion of Zaire, the statement stresses, is fresh evidence of imperialism's perfidious strategems directed at destablishing [as received] Africa's progressive regimes. The statement by the organization demands immediate withdrawal of the occupation troops from Zaire.

Algiers. The bloody events in Zaire are evidence of the imperialist policy directed at undermining the national-liberation movement of African peoples, writes EL MOUDJAHID. Imperialism's ambitions to play the role of a policeman in Africa, the newspaper notes, stems from its plans of undivided rule over Africa's riches.

World Denunciation

LD291636Y Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 29, TASS--The troops of Western NATO member-countries, which intruded into Zaire's Province of Shaba, are expanding and consolidating the occupation in a bid to ensure their military-strategic and economic interests in that region, rich in mineral resources. Imperialist monopolies and military strategists of NATO are attracted to Zaire by gold and diamonds, copper and cobalt, uranium ore reserves.

The NATO troops, which captured Kolwezi, centre of the mining industry, are spreading their control also to other towns. French Legionnaires entered the town of Lubumbashi, Shaba's administrative centre; earlier three companies of Belgian paratroopers arrived there. Belgian troops occupied a number of other settlements.

Defence Minister of France Yvon Bourges has said that withdrawal of the Foreign Legion from Zaire "depends on the circumstances." In this connection the British GUARDIAN writes that foreign troops will stay in Zaire for an indefinite time.

Western countries are obviously trying to avail themselves of the events in Shaba to undermine the national liberation movement of peoples of Africa and progressive governments of the continent. The gross armed interference into Zaire's internal affairs creates a dangerous seat of tension and greatly imperils peace and security of African states.

The world public wrathfully denounces the NATO's aggression against free Africa and the bloody crimes on Zaire's soil.

Prague. The World Federation of Trade Unions has described Western intervention in Zaire as a component part of imperialism's strategy in Africa, where it is trying to preserve neocolonialist regimes, to prevent the progressive development of African states. Such a course creates a serious threat to the process of international relaxation of tension, stresses the World Federation of Trade Unions.

The American Government, RUDE PRAVO writes, is trying to use the regime in Kinshasa to prevent the spread of progressive ideas in Africa and to destablize the situation in Angola. The newspaper demands an end to arms deliveries and an end to other military interference of the United States in Zaire.

Warsaw. The main headquarters of NATO does not conceal any more that the intervention in Zaire of the French Foreign Legion and Belgian paratroopers, airlifted there by American planes, is a military operation of the North Atlantic bloc in Africa, planned and prepared beforehand, the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY points out.

A new popular uprising in Shaba was used for it as a pretext. This intervention (and neither Washington nor its allies conceal it), should become a precedent in expanding NATO's activities in Africa, in forming a military bloc, connected with Western countries, the bloc that would support the "order" in the continent, which is to the liking of Western countries.

Budapest. In connection with the events in Zaire Peking again displays solidarity with NATO, the newspaper NEPSZABADSAG writes. Supplying arms and specialists to the reactionary regimes and groupings, linked with Western countries, China lines up with the bastions of imperialism in Africa.

Brazzaville. The events in Zaire, the newspaper ETUMBA writes, demonstrate the NATO's aggressive desires against independent Africa. The newspaper stresses the need for the African peoples to enhance vigilance so as to organize a worthy rebuff to designs of imperialism on African soil.

Tripoli. The NATO's armed aggression in Zaire is aimed at undermining the national sovereignty of African peoples and imperils their security, stress materials published by Libya's mass media. The main aim of the NATO's intervention is to bring back to the continent the rule of Western monopolies, to split African unity and to weaken the national liberation movement.

The newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID calls for an immediate end to impudent interference of forces of imperialism and reaction into internal affairs of African countries.

Bonn. NATO member-countries sent their troops and planes to Zaire to save the government in Kinshasa, the newspaper UNSERE ZEIT writes. The newspaper stresses that the Zaire regime ensures Western countries unhindered exploration of the rich mineral deposits of the country and also guarantees its use as a springboard for imperialist attacks on neighbouring African states. The NATO is trying by force of arms to put new fetters on the peoples of Africa, using the same methods which made France and the United States a failure in Vietnam, the newspaper points out.

Paris. France's military interference in Zaire was resolutely denounced at a conference held here by the French Association of Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa. The participants in the conference approved a statement, pointing out that France increasingly more openly plays the role of a gendarme in Africa.

Expansion of Occupation; POLITIKA Reprint

LD262324Y Moscow TASS in English 2235 GMT 26 May 78 LD

["Zaire: NATO's Intervention Develops Into a Dangerous Seat of Tension"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--NATO countries' interventionists that invaded Zaire intend to consolidate their hold of that African country for long. According to reports of the Western press, French paratroopers expand the area of occupation. Punitive operations are already conducted 100 kilometres west of the city of Kolwezi. French landing troops captured Lubumbashi, the administrative centre of Shaba Province. In this connection the Paris newspaper LE MATIN queries: "Do the Legionnaires intend to settle in Zaire for ever?" Plans to continue the occupation of Zaire were also announced by Leo Tindemans, the prime minister of Belgium. In a television interview he stated that Belgian paratroopers will remain in Shaba Province, although on the first days of the intervention official Brussels maintained that their mission will be limited to 'saving' Europeans.

The occupiers keep local population in submission by methods of terror and mass reprisals. An order to fire "on everything that is moving" was given within a hundred kilometre strip along the borders with Zambia and Angola. Civilians are forcibly driven out of that strip. The British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES points out that during the invasion of Shaba Province it became clear that most of local population were disposed against the present regime. Along with the expansion of the occupation, plans are being nurtured in the capitals of the countries of the North Atlantic bloc to set up so-called inter-African forces which are called upon to camouflage the de facto occupation of Zaire by NATO troops. At the same time those forces are being assigned gendarme functions. Foreign newspapers mention among possible participants in such punitive forces, in particular, the troops of the Ivory Coast, Morocco, Gabon, and Senegal. But as the newspaper L'HUMANITE emphasizes, those forces "will be under the direction and command of Frenchmen. Therefore French Legionnaires will hardly be withdrawn from Zaire. A decision on interference by those forces will be taken in Paris."

It is reported that units of Moroccan troops arrived in Zaire as the first contingents of "inter-African forces," and already take part in "racifying" residents of Kolwezi. Moroccan troops are known to have actively participated in the suppression of the anti-government action in Zaire in the spring of last year. The Cairo press reports the trip of a high-ranking Egyptian officer to Zaire. He is studying on the spot the character of the situation. Earlier Arab newspapers wrote of participation of Egyptian air pilots in bombing detachments of rebels in Shaba Province. It is quite evident that the punitive forces which are being created will be armed and fully controlled by NATO countries which will use them at their own discretion. Thus, this is the realisation of imperialists' long-standing plan: to stifle some Africans by the hands of other Africans. The Tanzanian newspaper DAILY NEWS writes in this connection that imperialists will use those forces in order to attempt to keep their dominance in a number of parts of Africa.

The stand of the Chinese newspaper JENMIN JIHPAO [PEOPLE'S DAILY] looks particularly ridiculous against the background of the just stand of many states which regard the NATO countries' actions as a direct aggression as a result of which the blood of innocent people is shed. The Chinese newspaper came forward with a gross slander against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, accusing them of an "aggression in Africa" and calling on the West "to resist Soviet-Cuban expansion".

The Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA reprinted a vile item of the Chinese HSINHUA agency, which asserts that "Soviet-Cuban mercenaries committed crimes, killings and robberies in Kolwezi". It is quite evident that by spreading this lie about Soviet policy with regard to Zaire, the leadership of Peking is trying to cover its cooperation with NATO states which are carrying out the intervention in Zaire. It is the NATO interventionists, as is evidenced by the world press, that commit crimes against the population of Zaire. It is surprising that such malicious allegations by the Chinese agency HSINHUA are reprinted by Yugoslav newspaper.

OAU Official's Remarks

LD271252Y Moscow TASS in English 0713 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 26, TASS--Independent Africa views the intervention by Western powers, first of all France, in Zaire as an overt interference in the internal affairs of that country, interference aimed at keeping in power the regime which is not supported by the people.

This was stated by Peter Onu, deputy general secretary of the Organisation of African Unity for political affairs, in an interview with a TASS correspondent. He pointed out that the West is trying to justify those actions by allusions to so-called "threat," on the part of the USSR and Cuba in Africa.

African peoples know well, however, that the countries of the socialist community and above all the USSR and Cuba render support to the independent states of Africa, proceeding from the interests of broad popular masses and tasks of socio-economic development of those countries. At the same time Western powers, siding with antinational regimes, are aiming to preserve the system of oppression and exploitation, and, in a final analysis, uphold their own selfish interests. Therefore, Peter Onu emphasized, the anti-Soviet and anti-Cuban campaign launched in the Western press is nothing other than a hypocritical strategem designed to delude the world public and justify the neo-colonialist policy with regard to the peoples of Africa.

OAU WARNED OF PLANS TO FORM MINIBLOCS IN AFRICA

LD251948Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Commentary by IZVESTIYA political observer Vladimir Kudrayavtsev]

[Text] Analyzing the situation in Africa, in connection with the 15th anniversary of the Organization of African Unity, the political observer of the government newspaper IZVESTIYA, Vladimir Kudryavtsev, writes the following in comment:

The Organization of African Unity faces a pretty dangerous situation. The imperialists are going to put into effect their old plans, that is, to set up a parallel organization of countries orienting to the West in their foreign policies. Judging from reports circulated by Western news agencies, the so-called inter-African interventionist force may turn out to be the first stone in the foundation of a political minibloc of the Euro-Africa (?type). There is an intention to move this force into Shaba Province to camouflage NATO's intervention there. The OAU has not reacted so far to this maneuvering by the imperialists though it's obvious that this maneuvering may impede one of the principal aims of the organization, that is, to liberate the continent from the remnants of colonialism and racism.

There's also a danger that with the establishment of a pro-Western minibloc, the neocolonialists will be able to consolidate their positions on the continent and Africa will be rapidly turned into a source of raw materials. The United States, for one, hopes to meet the severe crisis in its economy through exploiting the natural and manpower resources of Africa. The main obstacle in the way of this scheme is the anti-imperialist and antiracist unity of the independent African states embodied within the OAU. To destroy this unity and deprive it of its anti-imperialist content--this is the task that the Western politicians, American above all, have set themselves. They want to divert attention of the American nations from the real enemy, that is the imperialists and domestic reactionaries, and for that purpose keep spreading slanders about the Soviet Union and Cuba, accusing them of interference in Africa's domestic affairs. They seek to draw the OAU into the anti-Soviet campaign and thus cover the counterrevolution with an African sign.

The OAU today is being tested for political maturity. Unity or disunity? This is a question that emerges in all acuteness.

OAU LIBERATION COMMITTEE UNITS MEET IN DAR ES SALAAM

LD292201Y Moscow TASS in English 2125 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 29, TASS--A meeting of permanent commissions of the Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity opened in the Tanzanian capital today. On its agenda are questions of intensification of struggle for liberation of south of the continent and rebuff to new attempts of imperialist interference in internal affairs of African states.

The documents, prepared in the course of the meeting, will be endorsed at the session of the Liberation Committee to be held in Dar es Salaam in June.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS MARK 1978 AFRICA LIBERATION DAY

LD261415Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 78 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by V. Kudryavtsev, deputy chairman of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries; "25 May--African Liberation Day; the cause of all progressive forces"]

[Text] Africa Liberation Day is being marked in special conditions this year. A complex situation has been created on the continent as a result of the activation of the neocolonialist policy of the West, above all American imperialism. The significance of Africa Liberation Day reaches far beyond the borders of that continent. This is attested by the fact that according to a UN resolution this year, 21 March --the international day for the struggle for the elimination of racial discrimination--is declared the start of an international year of struggle against apartheid, and the week from 22 through 28 May has been proclaimed a week of solidarity with the peoples of the colonies of the southern part of Africa who are fighting for freedom, independence and equality, in accordance with an appeal by the UN committee on decolonization.

The Soviet Union has always come out in support of the just struggle of the peoples of the awakened continent. A resolution of the 25th CPSU Congress indicates: "One of the most important international tasks must be the complete elimination of all remnants of the system of colonial oppression and the infringement of equality and the independence of peoples, and of all hotbeds of colonialism and racism." That is why the tasks facing the struggling African peoples in essence face all the world's progressive forces, since the African peoples' struggle for the continent's final liberation from the evils of colonialism and racism is an organic part of the struggle of all the world's progressive forces against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, for peace, freedom, independence and social progress.

What is now happening in Africa is not the result of any "communist invasion" of the continent, as Western bourgeois propaganda tries to make out, vainly trying to depict imperialism as Africa's "good friend" and as its savior from the "communist danger." The tumultuous events on the continent arise from the objective laws of Africa's socioeconomic development. The successes of the national liberation revolution have in essence already passed a historical sentence on the existence of the last vestiges of the colonial system of imperialism. A decisive change in the correlation of forces between the national liberation movement of African peoples and the imperialist and racist camp has taken place as a result of the downfall of the last colonial empire in Africa--the Portuguese--and the appearance on the map of the world of such progressive countries as Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau. Liberated Africa has moved right up to the borders of the racist regimes in the south of the continent. [paragraph continues]

This has given rise to a powerful upsurge in the struggle for liberation from colonialism and racism by the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. It has rallied still more the African countries which by virtue of their geographical location make up the community of "front-line states"--which serves as a very close rear for the struggling peoples of the south.

The imperialists of the United States and Britain, together with the racists of South Africa and Rhodesia, are trying in the course of events to rearrange their tactics without in the least renouncing the common imperialist strategy. They intend to turn Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) into puppet states in order to replace the lost shock-absorber in the form of the Portuguese colonies. These actions by U.S. and British imperialists have led, as might be expected, to the exacerbation of the situation in the south of the continent and have created an atmosphere fraught with military dangers for neighboring independent African states. The raids by the racist troops of Salisbury on the territory of Mozambique and Zambia, the armed raids against Angola by the South African racists--these are tangible signs of the new imperialist interference in events in southern Africa.

But the victory of the African peoples of former Portuguese colonies cannot be assessed in isolation from all the events taking place in Africa. It is a result of the general upsurges in the national liberation struggle of all the African peoples, of social progress, and of the decisive struggle against all attempts by imperialist states to keep Africa as their patrimony. In Africa political and social differentiation is increasing and becoming more acute between states which have chosen diametrically opposed paths of socioeconomic development. Some of them have embarked firmly on a path of socialist orientation, which is an example to other African countries of the path which leads not only to the strengthening of national independence but also to socioeconomic liberation. In many of these countries vanguard parties have been formed, and these become the motive force of national democratic revolutions. At the same time, as the development of recent events shows, certain countries of capitalist orientation are more and more often becoming the prop of the policy of neocolonialism which is implemented by imperialist states, and their territory is being used increasingly by the imperialists to create their bridgeheads in the struggle against progressive Africa This factor is used openly by the imperialists in their actions aimed at destroying the anti-imperialist unity of African countries and peoples, which was embodied in the creation of the OAU in 1963.

In this atmosphere of the growth and strengthening of the forces of the national liberation struggle in various countries on the continent the national democratic revolution in Ethiopia is quite natural. The depth of the socioeconomic transformations and the bitterness of the struggle in Ethiopia are in many ways determined by the degree of its socioeconomic backwardness in the feudal monarchical system and, naturally arouse particular hostility from the imperialists and internal African reaction under their patronage. These forces fear the consequences of the Ethiopian revolution for the African countries which, despite historical laws, are striving to stick somewhere halfway to social and economic liberation. However, no one anywhere has yet succeeded in combining the avid interests of the imperialist monopolies with the needs of the broad masses and in raising the material and cultural level of the people.

Many difficulties appear for the African countries in the burdensome heritage they received from the colonizers in the form of unjust borders. Sometimes they cut, one might say, through the very heart of the ethnographic and economic regions which have grown up in one country or another. However, the OAU dealt with these problems proceeding from the highest tasks of the anti-imperialist struggle for all African countries. In this matter the imperialists artificially kindle intra-African contradictions, indulging in transforming nationalism into chauvinism toward neighboring countries, as was the case in the Horn of Africa.

The imperialists were and remain imperialists despite their attempts to adapt their tactics to the changing conditions. But they are only adapting their tactics to the new situation in order to defend their old imperialist interests. The imperialists in Africa are not only resorting to maneuvers typical of them to preserve their economic domination but also launching a real offensive against everything progressive which is capable of blocking imperialism's path and serving internal African reaction. Through its most responsible leaders the United States has frequently made claims to dominance in Africa, claiming local raw materials and foodstuffs. The frankness of these claims and the practical steps of American imperialism in Africa which are becoming increasingly brazen can be explained by the fact that the capitalist system is experiencing an increasingly acute economic crisis, including an energy crisis. To get out of this crisis, even if only partially, by stepping up the exploitation of Africa's natural and human resources--such is the task the American monopolies have set themselves. Thence comes the unpardonable interference in the internal affairs of African countries, an eloquent example of which are the current events in Zaire, where NATO forces carried out unconcealed intervention.

Imperialism is forging antiprogressive blocs, for example, Saudi Arabia and Egypt in the Near East, the "Euroafrica" military-political bloc with connections to NATO and the Common Market, the intrigues in Chile and the problems of the Red Sea, and so forth. And as imperialism's counteroffensive in Africa comes up against the mighty upsurge of the national liberation movement, Africa reels from the acute events which have flared up in one region or other of the continent.

These events showed the world graphically that racist South Africa is a constantly operative hotbed of military danger not only for immediate neighbors and liberated Africa but for the whole world. African events show also the unbreakable link between the imperialists' policies in the Near East and in Africa, particularly in the south, the Mediterranean and in Europe itself. Therefore all the imperialists' actions in Africa are aimed against the forces of peace and progress on any continent. Therefore the struggle the African peoples are waging against imperialism, colonialism and racism is a component part of the general struggle of all the progressive forces of the world against military danger and for peace, independence, freedom and social progress.

Africa Liberation Day is as dear to Soviet society as it is to the peoples of Africa. The Soviet Union proceeds in its attitude to everything happening at the moment in Africa from the unforgettable words of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress: "Our party supports and will support peoples fighting for their freedom. In so doing the Soviet Union does not seek any advantage for itself, is not after concessions, is not striving for political dominance or soliciting military bases. We are acting as our revolutionary conscience and our communist convictions dictate."

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH ANGOLA--A protocol was signed in Moscow today on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Angola for 1978-79. Provided for is an exchange of delegations of figures from the fields of science, education, culture and art, and artistic and photographic exhibitions. A new group of young Angolan citizens will register for study in Soviet higher education establishments, technical colleges, and vocational and technical establishments. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 26 May 78 LD]

INDIAN DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS SOVIET MILITARY UNITS

LD261451Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 May p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Continues"]

[Text] On 23 May, J. Ram, Indian Minister of defense, who is on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin wall.

The same day, Indian Defense Minister J. Ram visited the Taman Guards Motorized Rifle Division named after M.I. Kalinin. Army General V.L. Govorov, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District, greated the guest from India and provided explanations.

The Indian defense minister and his entourage visited one of the division's regiments and met and talked with Soviet troops. On 24 May Indian Defense Minister J. Ram visited an Air Force garrison near Moscow. Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Air Force, greeted the Indian guest and provided explanations.

J. Ram viewed the modern Air Force equipment, met and talked with the unit's personnel and was present at demonstration flights.

During the visit to the Taman Guards Motorized Rifle Division named after M.I. Kalinin and the air force garrison, the guest from India was accompanied by Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of ground forces.

On 24 May Indian Defense Minister J. Ram left for a tour of the country. He is accompanied by Army General I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of ground forces, and Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Defense Foreign Relations Directorate.

Kosygin-Ram Meeting

LD261252Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Ram, Indian defense minister, who is on an official visit to the USSR.

During the conversation, which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction with the state of traditional friendly relations between the USSR and India. It was also reaffirmed that the USSR and India regard the halting of the arms race, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the transition to disarmament as a most important task of modern international relations.

Gujral, Indian ambassador in the USSR, was present at the conversation.

Ram Departs

LD262104Y Moscow TASS in English 2030 GMT 26 May 78 LD

["Indian Defence Minister's Visit to the USSR"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--Jagjivan Ram, Indian minister of defence, was in the USSR on an official visit from May 22 to 26. He was invited by Mashal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR.

Jagjivan Ram was received by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. They had a conversation on matters of mutual interest.

The Indian minister of defense visited military units and ships, met and conversed with Soviet servicemen, and visited the city of Sevastopol on the Black Sea coast.

Dmitriy Ustinov and Jagjivan Ram had conversations during which they pointed out with satisfaction that relations of traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and India continue to develop in the spirit of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation of 1971. The relations are based on the principles of equality and mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other, for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of universal peace.

A positive appraisal of Soviet-Indian cooperation along the military line was given. The sides agreed to continue regular contacts between the defence ministries of the two countries.

During the consideration of the international situation, the Indian minister of defense emphasized India's allegiance to the cause of peace, international cooperation, policy of non-alinement and goodneighbourly relations. The two sides note a broad identity of view between India and the USSR on main international problems, and expressed their determination to continue efforts to strengthen international peace and security, to promote disarmament, and contribute to the cause of relaxation of international tension in the world.

The Indian minister of defence invited the defence minister of the USSR to pay an official visit to India. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

At the airport Jagjivan Ram was seen off by Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, and by other officials.

CIA PLANTS 'ESPIONAGE' DEVICES IN INDIAN OCEAN

LD270740Y Moscow TASS in English 0716 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 27, TASS--The Indian and world public has recently been indignant at the news that the CIA installed in the Himalayas secret espionage devices, activated by plutonium. And now new facts came to light--about devices of the American intelligence service, which were secretly placed in the area of the Indian Ocean.

A representative of the Indian Government stated to a correspondent of the AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA that in 1963-1965 the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency placed on the Andaman and Nicobar islands, which belong to India, espionage devices for tracking ships and submarines in the Indian Ocean. These devices were installed on the Koihoa, Trinkat and Little Nicobar Islands, and also hidden in floating buoys.

SOVIET SCIENTIST IN INDIA REVIEWS SPACE COOPERATION

LD262142Y Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, May 26, TASS--Aleksandr Nikolayev, a TASS correspondent, reports: The Soviet Union completed all the preparatory work for the launching of India's second artificial satellite of the earth, Nikolay Novikov, vice chairman of the Intercosmos, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. He is currently in India at the head of a delegation of Soviet scientists and specialists who took part in the engineering tests of a model of the new space laboratory at the space centre of India. A number of matters on the final improvement of the station by Indian specialists before its launching into orbit by a Soviet rocket were discussed during the consultations, Nikolay Novikov said.

Soviet-Indian cooperation in space research has still a short history, notwithstanding the fact it brought practical results, Nikolay Novikov emphasized. Due to the joint preparation and the launching of India's first artificial satellite Aryabhata, India got national scientific cadres. At present they independently handle a variety of complex scientific and technical tasks connected with space research. The joint programme to launch into orbit a special terrestrial observation satellite is intended for the solution of new important tasks in the interests of developing the country's economy and studying its mineral, water and timber resources.

Indian and Soviet scientists are confident in a successful accomplishment of the new experiment which, in their view, will serve to further strengthen cooperation between the two countries, Nikolay Novikov said in conclusion.

AFGHAN PRIME MINISTER PRAISES RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD261552Y Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 26, TASS--Our relations with the Soviet Union have always been good and will remain so. We frankly and clearly stated this in our general political program, and this is our revolutionary duty, the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Nur Mohammad Taraki, said in an interview to a correspondent of the Indian newspaper CURRENT.

N.M. Taraki said that the people of Afghanistan always wished and does wish India happiness, progress and successes.

SRV MINISTRY NOTE PROPOSES TALKS, CHINESE EVACUATION

LD291324Y Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 29 May 78 LD

["Note of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam"--TASS headling]

[Text] Hanoi, May 29, TASS--The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports that on May 29 Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] Hoang Bich Son received PRC ambassador to the SRV and handed him the note of his country's Foreign Ministry of May 28.

This note proposes that representatives of the parties and governments of the SRV and the People's Republic of China meet to discuss and settle the question of persons of Chinese origin resident in Vietnam, including the proposal of the Chinese Government to send ships to the ports of Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh to evacuate these persons to China. In the course of the meeting, the note says, both sides will also be able to discuss other questions of mutual interest concerning relations between the two countries. The Foreign Ministry of the SRV reports that the meeting could start on the first days of June 1978 in Peking, if the Chinese side accepts this proposal.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD282120Y Moscow TASS in English 2103 GMT 28 May 78 LD

["Statement by Spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam"--TASS headline]

[Text] Hanoi, May 28, TASS--A statement has been issued by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] on the attempts of the Chinese side to present in a wrong light the policy of the Vietnamese Government towards the Chinese permanently resident in Vietnam. The statement resolutely rejects the claims by the committee under the PRC State Council for the affairs of the Chinese resident abroad on the policy allegedly pursued by the SRV of "attacks against the Chinese in Vietnam, their oppression and victimization."

The press, radio and television of China, the statement says, have permanently distorted in recent days facts about the position of the Chinese in Vietnam. The Vietnamese people and the Goverment of the SRV are very much surprised by such allegations and resolutely reject them as a sheer fabrication and gross distortion of the policy of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the SRV.

Persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam, notes the statement by the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, enjoy the same rights as Vietnamese citizens and have the same duties. At the same time, the rights of the Vietnamese residing in China are greatly limited. The Vietnamese side has repeatedly drawn China's attention to this fact during the last twenty years, but there has been no improvement.

At present, the statement goes on to say, socialist transformations in industry and trade are under way in South Vietnam. Among the trade bourgeoisie in the south there are also Vietnamese of Chinese origin. Some of them did their utmost to sabotage these transformations guided by sentiments of class hatred.

The statement also notes that after Kampuchea launched aggressive military operations on the Vietnamese border, rumours began to spread among the persons of Chinese nationality in Vietnam that "China supports Kampuchea against Vietnam", and that "a war will soon break out between China and Vietnam and the Chinese in Vietnam will be in danger," that the Government of China urges the Chinese emigrants to return to the homeland and will regard their failure to return as treachery, etc.

This is precisely what made many representatives of the Chinese community leave Vietnam. Facts indicate that measures directed at making the Chinese resident in Vietnam to return to China, the fabrications about their "victimization and persecution" are deliberate actions with the aim of creating difficulties in the socialist construction in Vietnam, of sowing discord between the Vietnamese and Chinese, of undermining friendship between the two peoples, the statement points out.

The spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the SRV stressed that his government pursues a humane policy towards people, who came from a number of countries, which were involved in the aggressive war of the United States, and at present reside in the south of Vietnam. Therefore, the SRV has no reason to attack the Chinese and victimize them.

After the long years of devastating war, the Vietnamese people more than anybody else strives for peace, friendship and cooperation with all peoples in the interests of reconstruction and construction of its homeland.

The Communist Party of Vietnam, the government and the people of the country are doing everything in their power to preserve Vietnamese-Chinese friendship, the statement notes. There are disputable issues between Vietnam and China. The Communist Party and the Government of Vietnam always declared for a settlement of these disputable issues through negotiations. Following this political line, the Vietnamese side proposes that an end be put to the build-up of the propaganda campaign, which is detrimental to friendship between the peoples of the two countries and puts forward a proposal on the holding at the earliest date of a meeting of representatives of the governments for the settlement of the differences on the issue of persons of Chinese origin in the spirit of friendship and in the interests of the peoples of the two countries.

In their long struggle for independence, freedom and unity of the homeland and now in the construction of socialism, the Communist Party, Government and people of Vietnam firmly held and continue to hold the positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, undeviatingly following the principles of national unity and international solidarity, strengthen their cohesion with the socialist countries, with independent friendly states, with the working class and peoples cherishing peace and justice.

The Vietnamese people, the statement says in conclusion, is confident that by relying on its own strength and with the support of the brothers and friends the world over, it is sure to win successes in the construction of independent, united and Socialist Vietnam, will make a contribution to the struggle of peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

As the VNA agency reports, Vice Foreign Minister of the SRV Hoang Bich Son received the PRC ambassador to the SRV, who handed a note of the PRC ministry. After reading the note Hoang Bich Son stressed that the policy of the SRV towards persons of Chinese nationality has always been just. The claims of the Chinese side that the persons of the Chinese origin are subjected to persecution and victimization in Vietnam are inconsistent.

The proposal of the Chinese side that ships be sent to Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City for the evacuation of people of Chinese nationality will be reported to the competent authorities of the SRV, said Hoang Bich Son.

Paris, May 28, TASS--As the FRANCE PRESSE agency reports from Bangkok quoting well-informed sources as saying that China is concentrating off Hainan Island its naval force as part of preparations for the evacuation of Chinese from Vietnam. [sentence as received]

Role of Overseas Chinese

OW281528Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 27 May 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Peking leadership is paying increasing attention to Overseas Chinese in implementing part of its big power chauvinist plan. Our station commentator notes: According to still incomplete statistics, more than 25 million Overseas Chinese are now living in various parts of the world, the majority in Asian countries. Large numbers of Overseas Chinese also live in New York, Paris, London and other American and European cities. Most of them are wealthy people, and include exporters, businessmen, bankers, owners of hotels, restaurants, nightclubs, and so forth.

It is significant that Peking primarily relies on rich Overseas Chinese, and the relationship between Peking and these Overseas Chinese is bound by big power chauvinism. Peking obviously wants the Overseas Chinese to assist in its program of transforming China into a superpower and in implementing Peking's expansionist policy in the international arena. The Overseas Chinese' economic and financial capabilities are very significant to Peking. These capabilities are clearly analyzed in the book "Chinese-Born People in Foreign Countries" published in Singapore. For example, the Overseas Chinese' income accounts for one-third of the national income in Indonesia. They control more than 60 percent of the capital in that country. Chinese capitalists own two-thirds of the textile mills in this country. The situation of Overseas Chinese in other countries is the same as in Indonesia. Reports say that between 1950 and 1970 Overseas Chinese transferred some $3.5 billion from Southeast Asian countries to China. However, this vast amount of money is not Peking's sole concern. Peking now is paying particular attention to the role of Overseas Chinese scientists, primarily military-related scientific research in foreign countries. For example, increasingly greater numbers of foreigners of Chinese descent with backgrounds in atomic research are returning to China for visits.

In addition, numerous facts about Overseas Chinese' active espionage activities have been gathered. They have bribed politicians, carried out sabotage activities and even staged assassinations. The Indian paper BLITZ wrote: If Peking gives the order, in only a few days Overseas Chinese will be able to cause economic and political trouble in those countries with large numbers of Overseas Chinese. For example, during the so-called "Cultural Revolution," Overseas Chinese staged large-scale robberies and sabotaged public order in China's neighboring countries. Asian countries are again discussing this, and are paying attention to the activities of Vietnamese of Chinese descent living in Vietnam and to Peking's instigative attitude.

TREATY TALKS MAY LEAD JAPAN INTO PRC ANTI-SOVIET STRATEGY

LD272052Y Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, TASS--The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the government decided to resume talks with China on the conclusion of a Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship".

Actions of representatives of political circles, the public and the press against the conclusion of the Japanese-Chinese treaty on the anti-Soviet terms advanced by the Chinese side are gaining in scope in view of the intention of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda to resume talks with China. Well-grounded cautions are expressed that the signing of this treaty with the inclusion of the article "on joint action against hegemony", on which China insists, meaning actions against the USSR, is fraught with the danger of Japan's being drawn into Peking's anti-Soviet strategy, and runs counter to the vital interests of the Japanese.

"For the sake of generations to come, the country should not be led along the fallacious road. It is also essential to firmly uphold Japan's national interests and act with a good deal of caution at the talks with China," writes the newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN.

While holding talks with China on the treaty of "peace and friendship", the newspaper concludes, the prime minister of Japan should take into consideration that a wrong step with regard to the Japanese-Chinese treaty may mean Japan's drawing into China's anti-Soviet strategy.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS, TREATMENT OF BOMBING VICTIMS PROTESTED

LD291838Y Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 29 May 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, May 29, TASS--"Ban Nuclear Weapons", "Outlaw the Neutron Bomb", "Give Relief to the Victims of Atomic Bombings", under these slogans a day of united action to liquidate nuclear weapons was held in Hiroshima. Activists of the peace movement and the movement to ban weapons of mass annihilation, speaking at spontaneous meetings before the inhabitants of Hiroshima, called upon them to launch a campaign against nuclear weapons and in favour of a special law on rendering effective aid to "Hibakusha"--victims of the atomic bombs.

Deputy General Secretary of the local department of the Japan Council Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (Gensuikyo) K. Fujimoto said in his address that it was necessary to reach a complete ban on nuclear weapons and to further envigorate the struggle for the attainment of this topical task. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki must never repeat!

A collection of signatures under an appeal to adopt a law on aid to Hibakusha in order to improve their life was started at the meetings. At the same time the champions of peace and banning nuclear weapons collected donations to the relief fund for the victims of atomic bombings, most of whom have no money to foot their medical bills.

Japan now has about 360,000 of those who survived the horrors of U.S. atomic bombings. Eighty thousand of them are gravely ill because of radiation. The authorities give no financial aid to those people. Employers prefer not to hire them thinking that it is more profitable to exploit the healthy Japanese under the existing sweating system, the more so that Japan has one and a half million unemployed.

APPARENT TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON LOPEZ PORTILLO VISIT

LD301021Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 May 78 pp 1, 4 LD

[Apparent text of "Soviet-Mexican Joint Communique"]

[Text] Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico, was in the Soviet Union 17-25 May 1978 on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government.

During their stay in the Soviet Union, the Mexican president and those accompanying him were given a cordial welcome reflecting the relations of friendship that exist between the peoples and governments of both countries.

President Jose Lopez Portillo laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. He visited the I.V. Kurchatov Institute of Nuclear Energy and was present at a ceremony held at the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow State University, where he was awarded an honorary doctorate from Moscow State University. The president visited Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, where he had meetings with the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the republic, visited oilfields and met with Soviet specialists on oil and gas problems. He was invited to Novosibirsk, where he had a talk with scientists of the Siberian Section of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The president also visited Leningrad.

Talks were held between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side--I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; A.M. Aleksandrov, assistant to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.M. Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee section chief; M.R. Kuzmin, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister; Ya.A.Malik, USSR deputy foreign minister; and Yu. I.Volskiy, USSR ambassador to Mexico;

On the Mexican side--Santiago Roel Garcia, secretary of foreign relations; Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, secretary of trade; Jose Andres de Oteyza, secretary of patrimony and industrial development; Emilio Mujica Montoya, secretary of communications and transport; Fernando Rafael Miguel, chief of the Department of Fisheries; Jorge Diaz Serrano, director general of Petroleos Mexicanos; Adrian la Hoz Martinez, director general of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute; Edmundo Flores, director general of the National Council for Science and Technology; Manuel Bartlett Diaz, member of the Mexican Foreign Ministry Collegium for Bilateral Relations; Rogelio Martinez Aguilar, Mexican ambassador to the USSR.

Questions of the state of bilateral relations were discussed during the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. The sides noted that these relations are based on mutual adherence to the principles of equality and mutual respect, strict observance of sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and their common interest in strengthening peace and international cooperation.

It was noted with satisfaction that the bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation are continuing to develop as a result of joint efforts. The agreements concluded between the USSR and Mexico in recent years are being successfully fulfilled. Exchanges and contacts are developing between legislatures, trade unions, and youth and other organizations. Cooperation is strengthening in science, culture, sport and tourism.

A consular convention and a program for scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mexico for 1978-1979 were signed during the visit. These will help insure the defense of the interests of both countries and their citizens, as well as promote the useful exchange of experience in science and technology in the interests of both peoples. Agreement was reached on the adoption of measures that will make it possible in the near future to achieve a corresponding level of trade exchange and economic cooperation.

Both sides stressed their determination to exert efforts to extend and deepen bilateral ties in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical spheres.

The sides exchanged opinions on international questions and noted the identity of their stances on many key problems of today.

Stress was laid on both sides' determination to continue to step up efforts in the noble cause of consolidating universal peace and the security of peoples on the basis of the principles of the sovereign equality of states, noninterference by states or groups of states in each other's internal affairs, territorial integrity, inviolability of interstate borders, and the strict observance of the aims and principles of the UN Charter in order to guarantee the conditions necessary for all peoples to live in peace and justice.

The sides consider one of the most important and urgent tasks to be the ending of the arms race, the reduction of armed forces and of both nuclear and conventional armaments, and universal and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Both sides expressed the firm intention of continuing active efforts to achieve the aims of real disarmament, bearing in mind here that some of the resources saved by such disarmament will be used to give aid to developing countries. In this connection the Mexican side noted the significance of the energy problem.

The sides declared themselves decisively in favor of the adoption of effective measures to avert the threat of nuclear war. In this connect on they attach particular significance to achieving an agreement on a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests, as well as the ending by all states of the production of such weapons in any form and the reduction of stockpiles, right up to their complete elimination.

The sides confirmed their determination to cooperate in the United Nations and, in particular, in the special committee set up by the relevant UN General Assembly resolution with the aim of elaborating a world treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, as well as the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes.

They stressed the need for the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which began work in New York on 23 May of this year, to elaborate concrete measures without delay with the aim of moving forward toward universal and complete disarmament under effective international control. They also acknowledged the importance of a world disarmament conference being convened in the shortest possible time after the necessary preparations.

The sides confirmed the effectiveness of the principles of peaceful coexistence reflected in the UN Declaration on the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in accordance with the UN Charter. They also confirmed the importance of continuing efforts for strengthening the process of the detente with the participation of all states in accordance with the UN Declaration on deepening and consolidating detente. Proceeding from its principled position of support for the aspirations of states from various regions on not permitting the appearance of nuclear weapons on their territory, the Soviet Union decided to become a party to Additional Protocol II to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (the Tlatelolco Treaty) and to thereby promote the strengthening of the conditions [rezhim] for a nuclear-free zone on this continent. The USSR and Mexico noted the importance of all nuclear powers strictly observing the status of the nuclear-free zone in Latin America. They also hope that all parties to the treaty will fully insure the nuclear-free regime there established by this treaty and that the countries of Latin America that are not yet party to the treaty will become so. The Soviet Government, noting Mexico's important contribution to the creating of this zone, signed this protocol during the visit to the USSR of President Jose Lopez Portillo. The Mexican president expressed his profound gratitude for such an important decision.

The Soviet Union and Mexico noted the importance of the UN's adoption of all the necessary measures envisaged by the UN Charter to achieve the total elimination of colonialism in southern Africa, which would allow the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to achieve the full realization of their right to self-determination and independence in the shortest possible time frame, in accordance with the UN Declaration on Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. They also came out in favor of the immediate cessation of the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. The sides expressed concern in connection with the situation in the Near East and the tension still persisting there. They are confident taht in the interests of insuring a just and lasting peace there it is essential to achieve a settlement in accordance with UN decisions with the participation of all the interested parties, including representatives of the Palestinians Arab people. Supporting the UN decisions aimed at restructuring international economic relations on a just and equal basis and at establishing a new international economic order with cooperation between all states, the sides expressed their firm interntion to continue their efforts to liquidate all forms of colonial and neo-colonial exploitation and injustice in international economic relations, insure the sovereignty of states over their natural resources, and eliminate artificial obstacles and discrimination in world trade.

The sides noted the role of the nonalined movement in international affairs and highly assessed its contribution to the struggle against colonialism and apartheid, for peace and national independence, and for the development of equal cooperation between all states. Both sides expressed their confidence that President J. Lopez Portillo's visit will considerably help strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation that exist between the Soviet Union and Mexico, which will make it possible to expand cooperation for the good of universal peace. They agreed that in the future both countries will hold consultations at various levels with the aim of exchanging opinions on questions of mutual interest.

President Jose Lopez Portillo expressed his gratitude for the attention given him by the people and government of the Soviet Union, and conveyed a heartfelt invitation to L. I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to make a state visit to Mexico. The invitation was gratefully accepted. The time of the visit will be determined later.

COMMENTATORS DISCUSS CASE AGAINST ORLOV, GEORGIANS

Moskvin Commentary

LD270604Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Viktor Moskvin Commentary]

[Text] In his television appearance on 19 May, Zviad Gamsakhurdia admitted that he had engaged in activities aimed at weakening the Soviet state system. This line gives us a key to understand the essence of charges against Kostava, Gamsakhurdia as well as Yuriy Orlov. Needless to say it is impossible to weaken any state system by merely expressing one's views, no matter how strange they might sound or how far from the main stream of thought, belief and political convictions they might be. The three men in question are no exception. Kostava and Gamsakhurdia had been expressing their anti-Soviet views for almost 3 years before they were arrested. Yuriy Orlov had done that much longer. In 1976 Orlov was especially warned that his activities were no longer a reflection of his personal views. Why? Anybody who expresses views needs an audience. These persons could not find it inside the country and turned to the West for help and it is no longer an expression of one's views when materials defaming a nation are ferried abroad to be rebroadcast to the nation which had rejected them.

It is no longer an expression of one's own views when Zviad Gamsakhurdia, for instance, maintained ties with the first secretary of the United States' Embassy Political Section, Igor Belousovich, in order to receive anti-Soviet literature for further duplication and distribution inside the USSR. It stops being an expression of personal views when the so-called dissidents receive money from abroad to continue their activities against their homeland.

All this is well understood by those people and news outlets in the United States who discuss the outcome of the trials in Moscow and Tbilisi. They steer clear of this delicate subject. Listening to the Voice of America for instance, I have not heard one man interviewed or one newspaper quoted lay it out straight. [word indistinct] such activities by an American citizen be encouraged, condoned or simply understood. Here are a few examples. Prof Robert Belknap of Columbia University talked with the Voice of America correspondent, Mark Hopkins on 23 May about the trials. He discussed almost every aspect of the trials and even brought the subject of Soviet-American relaxation into it. One thing he didn't touch upon was the legitimacy of this traffic of anti-Soviet literature to the USSR by United States officials and correspondents in exchange for anti-Soviet concoctions. On 24 May the VOA broadcast samples of opinion of several leading American newspapers on the same subject. It was a carbon copy of the previous discussion and again the legitimacy of American interference in the internal affairs of this country was omitted.

When you have such giants of the United States press as the Washington POST, Chicago TRIBUNE, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and Los Angeles TIMES avoid the crucial issue of using diplomatic immunity for ferrying anti-Soviet materials into this country, you begin to sense something fishy about the silence. To discuss it would mean to acknowledge that the United States officials and correspondents in Moscow violated the provisions of the final act signed in Helsinki, which rejects interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

So what do we have? On the one hand, we have a group of people the West calls "dissidents" who say that they watch Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreements. This is what the American public is led to believe by their press.

But on the other hand, we have the so-called dissidents breaking Soviet laws with the assistance of Moscow-based United States diplomats and correspondents. This side of the story is either carefully sidestepped or not discussed altogether by the United States mass media.

Pozner Commentary

LD271700Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Vladimir Pozner Commentary]

[Text] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Zviad Gamsakhurdia, recently tried on charges of anti-Soviet activities, found guilty and sentenced accordingly, is now being treated by the Western media as a martyr, as a man who has been persecuted unjustly, and whose comportment has been noble--as noble as his aims were lofty. As I read and hear such statements, a strange thought crosses my mind: a paradox, at least at first glance, for all this publicized pity and compassion is in reality a stunning demonstration of there being not the slightest respect for Gamsakhurdia on the part of the very people who so vociferously defend his name. Zviad Gamsakhurdia, son of a famous Soviet Georgian writer, made a statement on television. He ended that statement with the following words. Now here is Gamsakhurdia speaking: [Gamsakhurdia--begin recording speaking in Russian fading into English translation] I also wish to note, for it is my duty to do so, that my father Konstantin Gamsakhurdia was not aware of my anti-Soviet activity. My father always emphasized to me the superiority of the Soviet social and political system over other state systems. He tried to teach me love and respect for the Soviet people. Now, I deeply regret that I did not heed to his voice and chose to take the path of anti-Soviet activity. [end recording] Here is a man of 39 years talking to the nation about something very intimate, his relations with his father. That in itself is not easy, but he is doing more. He is admitting his shame and regrets at not having listened to his father and of having chosen to go against the will of his own people. That takes a lot, including courage. I certainly am not among those who have any sympathy for Gamsakhurdia, for what he did--quite the contrary, in fact, But I respect the man for having the courage to get up and say he was wrong. And when he says he regrets what he did, speaking as he does about his father, I believe him. In short, I believe the man should be respected for that and his statement should be taken seriously. Those who chose--or rather, who choose--to ignore it, and who continue to portray him as what he deeply regrets he was in a most profound sense show an absolute disregard for Gamsakhurdia. Simultaneously, they demonstrate, thereby, that they have really only one interest: political interest and political aims, for the achievement of which they will view the person as they see fit and as long as they see fit, regardless of the given person's views.

PARTY, STATE ORGANS ANNOUNCE 'SUDDEN DEATH' OF ARTUR VADER

LD261314Y Moscow TASS in English 1301 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 26 TASS--The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Soviet Government announced with deep sorrow today the sudden death on Thursday [illegible] the age of 58 of Artur Vader, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Estonia. [Moscow TASS in English at 1439 GMT on 26 May says that Vader's obituary notice is "signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, and other Soviet leaders." It goes on to note that "the respectful memory of Artur Vader, a devoted son of the Communist Party and the socialist motherland will always remain in our hearts, the obituary says."]

ANDROPOV READS GREETINGS AT BORDER GUARDS MEETING

LD261755Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] A solemn gathering devoted to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Border Guards took place in Moscow today. In the presidium were Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for State Security; CPSU Central Committee department chiefs Savinkin and Tyazhelnikov; USSR ministers Pervyshin and Shchelokov; representatives of administrative and public organizations; eminent Soviet military commanders; veterans of the Border Guards.

Those present welcomed the greetings from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers to the personnel of the Border Guards with prolonged applause. The greetings were read out by Comrade Andropov:

[Andropov--begin recording] To Soviet Border Guards: Dear Comrades, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers warmly greet and congratulate the servicemen Border guards on the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Border Guards. [applause]

Formed by a decree of Lenin; nurtured by the Communist Party; tempered in the fire of bitter struggle against the enemies of the socialist homeland, the Border Guards are reliably preserving and protecting the sacred boundaries of the USSR and insuring their inviolability and indestructibility.

With unbounded faith in the cause of the party; with devotion to their fatherland; with unremitting vigilance; with valor and courage, the Border Guards have earned the universal love and respect of the Soviet people.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers express the firm conviction that the Soviet Border Guards are an important link in the total system for insuring the security of our state, that they will continue to honorably and worthily fulfill their duty to the homeland that they will continue to courageously and steadfastly preserve the USSR's state borders and, together with the Soviet Army and Navy, they will continue to reliably protect the Soviet fatherland.

We wish you, dear comrades, new successes in your difficult, responsible and noble work.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers. [applause] [end recording]

A report--"60 Years on Guard Over the Borders of the Soviet Union"--was given at the gathering by Colonel General Matrosov, chief of the Border Guards of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for State Security. The Border Guards assure the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet people and our beloved homeland, Comrade Matrosov said, that they will justify the trust of the party with honor and make every effort to insure the inviolability of Soviet borders.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the meeting adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Brezhnv, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and marshal of the Soviet Union.

Gaponenko on Border Guards Activity

LD271944Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 May 78 LD

[Commentary by Maj Gen Valentin Konstantinovich Gaponenko, chief of the Political Directorate of the USSR Border Guards]

[Excerpts] The Border Guards are dealing with a wily and insidious enemy that has mastered various methods of subversive activity ranging from espionage to subtle lies. Instances of our hidden enemies appearing at the border before the Border Guards disguised as businessmen and tourists are being noted increasingly often. Carrying out the tasks of anti-Soviet centers abroad, they are trying to take anti-Soviet literature and other subversive materials into our country. But all these actions fail thanks to the vigilance of the border servicemen. No intrigues by our enemies on our state's borders can be successful.

If the Border Guards guarded the border vigilantly and reliably back when they were only equipped with rifles, what can the scouts [lazutchiki] count on today? In our time the possibilities of the Border Guards have grown immeasurably. Thanks to the concern by the party and government they have been equipped with the most perfect weapons and first-class combat equipment. They have at their disposal fast ships, aircraft, helicopters, armored carriers, trucks, radar and a great deal more.

But people are our main force. We have splendid personnel. Almost all servicemen have secondary education; 90 percent of them are Komsomols members. We are also proud of our officer cadres. They are excellent commanders, political workers, specialists--highly educated, ideologically tempered and well-trained militarily. Almost all of them are communists, the leading force of the troops.

A large group of Border Guards has been awarded orders and medals by decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for successes in guarding the border and in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Border Guards. Various units have been awarded combat orders, including the Kirov Border Detachment in Vyburg, and the Batumi Border Guard has been awarded the Red Banner Order.

Caring about further strengthening the watch on our borders, commanders, political organs [politorgany] party and Komsomol organizations are constantly raising the vigilance of personnel. During service, studies and the entire many-sided life, they form a communist world outlook in young servicemen and bring them up in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism and intransigence toward bourgeois ideology.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRADE DIES SUDDENLY ON 22 MAY

LD261401Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 May 78 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Excerpts] Sergey Mikhaylovich Semichev, USSR deputy trade minister and member of the CPSU since 1939, died suddenly on 22 May 1978.

[Signed] A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, K.T. Mazurov, N.A. Tikhonov, N.V. Martynov, Z.N. Nuriev, A.I. Struyev, P.S. Patolichev, N.N. Tarasov, Ya.I. Kabkov, M.S. Smirtyukov, A.P. Klimov, N.I. Bochkov, M.S. Smirtyukov, A.P. Klimov, N.I. Bochkov, A.A. Tyutyunninkov, P.D. Kondrashov, A.G. Shalurova, N.N. Mirotvoretsev, S.D. Aleshin, V.G. Bychkov, I.L. Davydov, F.I. Isayev, F.D. Fesenko, V.P. Shimanskiy and S.A. Trifonov.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL NEWS FOR 25-29 MAY

LD300719 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 25 May reports that, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, over the last week 28.3 million hectares were sown throughout the country, with spring crops occupying 77 percent of the planned area.

At 0830 GMT the radio reports that in Altayskiy Kray sowing of grain crops has been completed on 4 million hectares, and is continuing on the remaining 1 million hectares. The same report adds that, according to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, as of 20 May spring crops covered 10.5 million hectares in Siberia or almost half of the allocated area.

At 1530 GMT on the same day the radio reports that in Saratovskaya Oblast spring sowing is nearing an end, with nearly 5 million hectares sown. The oblast plans to harvest 7.5 million tons of grain crops, of which 3.5 million tons will be sold to the state.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 26 May reports that more than half of the rayons in Omskaya Oblast have completed sowing of wheat.

At 0305 GMT the radio notes that in Altayskiy Kray spring wheat has been sown on 3 million hectares, which is 80 percent of the area assigned to it.

At 0800 the radio notes that the sowing of grain crops has been completed in Leningradskaya Oblast, where sowing has been carried out in less than 2 weeks on 150,000 hectares.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that the sowing of wheat is coming to an end in Tyumenskaya Oblast, where 12 rayons of the 22 have already completed work.

At 0205 GMT on 27 May the radio notes that farmers in Tyumenskaya Oblast are completing the sowing of wheat, having already sown 96 percent of the planned area.

At 0500 GMT the radio notes that spring crops have been sown on two-thirds of the planned area in Omskaya Oblast--1.5 million hectares have been sown.

At 1100 GMT on the same day the radio notes that 1/3 of all farms in Altayskiy Kray have completed sowing grain crops, which are due to cover 5 million hectares this spring.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 28 May reports that the last sowing units left the fields of Udmurtskaya ASSR today. Seeds designed for the area have been sown on more than 500,000 hectares. Sowing has gone successfully in spite of difficult weather conditions and vegetables and potatoes are now being planted. Sowing is continuing in Belorussia and the main repair work on combines has been completed.

The radio reports at 0500 GMT on 29 May that the grain in the Kuban has sprung ears, but it needs good weather and the weather, for the time being, is changeable and rainy.

At 1530 GMT the radio reports that the sowing of grain has been completed in Bashkirskaya ASSR. Sowing is coming to an end in Belgorodskaya Oblast. Spring crops have been sown on 1 million hectares. Grass is to be cut this year in Belorussia on almost 2 million hectares, and considerably more fodder is to be laid in than last year.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1,012 LAUNCHED; EQUIPMENT FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD261128Y Moscow TASS in English 1118 GMT 26 May 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 26, TASS--Another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1,012 was launched in the Soviet Union on May 25. The sputnik carries scientific equipment designed to continue the programme of exploration of outer space.

The sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parameters: the initial period of revolution--89.2 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee)--280 kilometres, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (perigee)--214 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit--62.8 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik includes a radio-transmitter using the frequenty of 19,995 megacycles, a radio system for a precise measurement of the elements of the orbit, a radio-telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

BRIEFS

OBSERVATIONS IN BERMUDA TRIANGLE--Moscow May 27 TASS--The complex observations carried out by Soviet scientists of the dynamics and energy of ocean eddies in the northwestern part of the Atlantic, in the so-called "Bermuda Triangle", have been continuing for more than ten months now. The major experiment was carried out by Soviet ships, which relieved each other in observations--Akademik Kurchatov, Akademik Vernadskiy, Mikhail Lomonosov, Akademik Krylov, Vityaz, Viktor Bugayev, Sergey Vavilov and Petr Lebedev. The main objective of the second voyage of Akademik Kurchatov to the area of the Bermuda Triangle was to ensure uninterrupted functioning of 21 autonomous buoy stations with recorders of currents and temperatures of water at various depths, hydrophysical survey in the area by means of various probes, head of the expedition K. Moroshkin told the newspaper VODNYY TRANSPORT on the radio. [Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 27 May 78 LD]

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS--from on board the nuclear-powered ice breaker Sibir May 28, TASS--The Soviet nuclear-powered ship Sibir today approached the diesel electric ship Kapitan Myshevskiy off the edge of ice north of Novaya Zemlya. For the first time in the history of exploration of the arctics in this latitudes, a cargo ship is making a run following an icebreaker. The present run of the Sibir and Kapitan Myshevskiy is a trial run. Its purpose is to work out recommendations for enhancing the effectivity of navigation along the Arctic route. The vessel has equipment for studying the water and ice condition in the high latitudes of the Arctics. A broad use of space systems for the expedition's needs is envisaged. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0958 GMT 29 May 78 LD]

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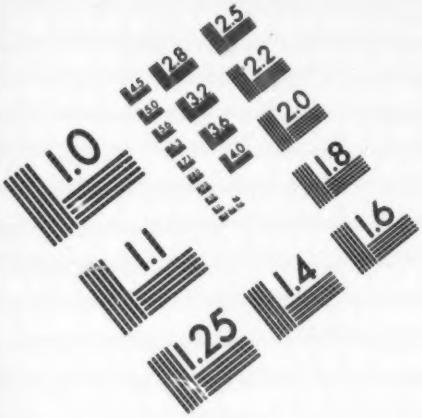
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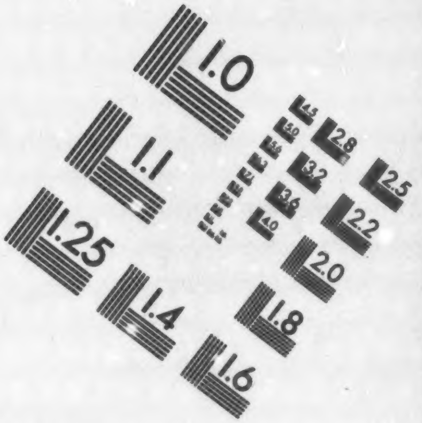
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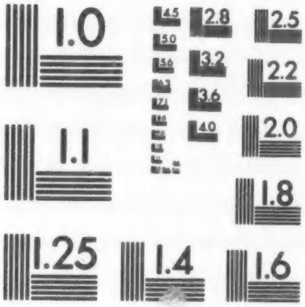
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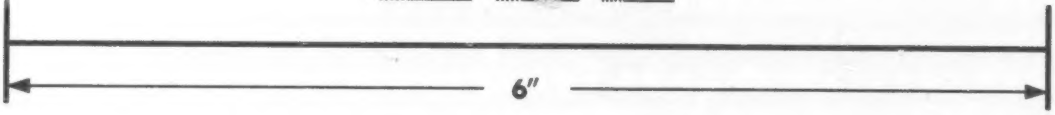

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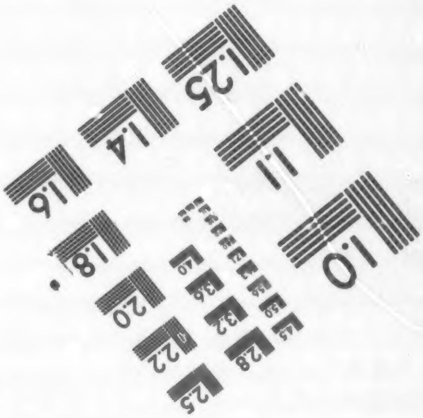
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